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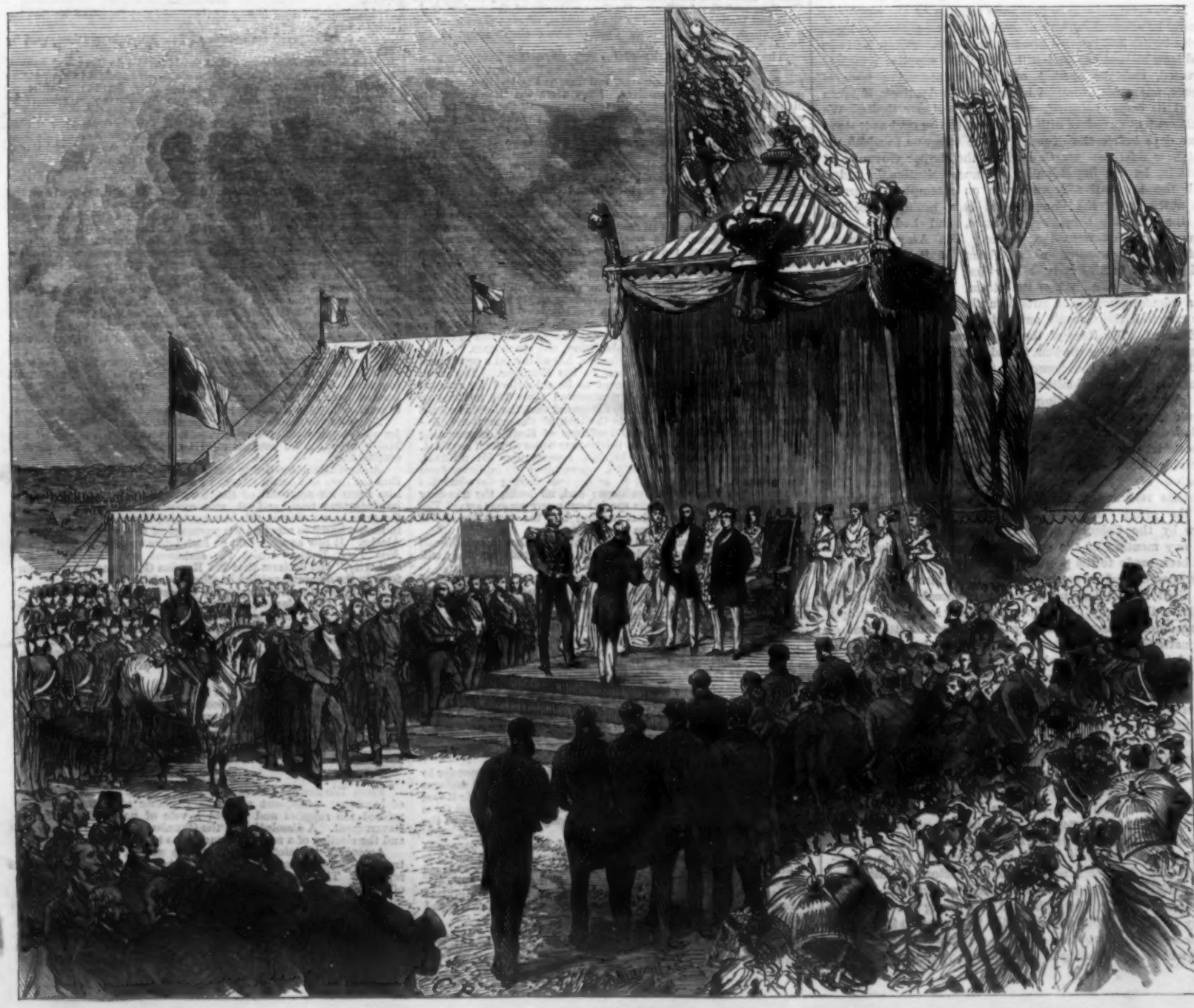
END OF THE VICTORIAN DEADLOCK.

Our colonial kinsfolk in Victoria have just got through a constitutional crisis which, from a distance, seemed dangerous. Certainly, some of its symptoms were of an ugly character. But colonies, like infants, struggle through what appears to parental solicitude an indefinite amount of suffering, and do not thrive a whit the less for it. In truth, political government, in new communities, is not a matter of paramount importance, and a temporary constitutional deadlock must not be looked upon as equivalent, or anything like it, to a paralysis of national life. The Australians have such a fulness of vital energy, and they throw so much of it into industrial and commercial pursuits—they come, moreover, from such a law-abiding stock, and have been so accustomed to observe, each individual for himself, the limits prescribed by public convenience and consent, that administrative or even constitutional difficulties which would operate fatally in older and more highly-organised societies are of far less consequence in colonial experience. Men go on buying and selling, ploughing and planting, marrying and giving in marriage, much the same, whatever may be the relative positions, for the time being, of the Ministers and the Opposition, of the House and the Legislative Council, or of the Governor and the Colonial Office. We do not mean to insinuate that the colonists are without political excitements, political interests, or political passions. They have them all—they have them in high activity; but the action of government touches the ordinary springs of colonial life so superficially that it would be a mistake to apply to it the same rules of judgment as are found to apply at home; and hence a quick succession of Cabinets and Parliaments, leading to no solution of pending political problems, should not be



PRINCE ARTHUR OPENING THE ALBERT PARK AT MIDDLESBOROUGH: MR. BOLCKOW READING THE PRESENTATION ADDRESS.—SEE PAGE 189.

regarded as necessarily more perilous than the convulsions which sometimes accompany and mark the process of teething.

A double legislative body in which there is a co-ordination of authority has its undoubted uses in an old country, and may, perhaps, be found serviceable in youthful nations like the Australias; but there will always be a period, more or less protracted, of contention for supremacy between the permanent or quasi-permanent and the representative organs of legislation. The machinery of government which is fashioned after the English model can only be expected to adjust itself to smooth working in some such manner as it did in England. Perhaps the sooner in the history of a colony this is done the better for its future social and political development; and, we may add, the more trifling in itself the object of struggle, the less injurious are its results likely to be. Victoria is a vigorous, but it is also but a juvenile political community. Its growth has been surprisingly rapid; if we may so say, its bones are not yet hard and inflexible. It is of incalculable importance to its future welfare that it should obtain an accurate measure of all the conflicting forces which are included in its constitution before it has lost the elasticity of its youth, and whilst all the elements of its national life are in a high degree recuperative. We are not of those, therefore, who witness either with apprehension or with disgust the Ministerial crises, the repeated general elections, or the political deadlocks which our kinsfolk undergo from time to time. Such things may not please the critics, but they will do no appreciable harm to the colony. To us they may present an appearance of roughness and rudeness incompatible with true political civilisation; but, in fact, they are not so, but constitute a necessary part of that discipline by which the truest political civilisation is matured.

The Duke of Buckingham, we are informed, has received a telegram from Melbourne to the effect that the Darling grant has been dropped, the deadlock terminated, and public payments resumed. The announcement took by surprise that portion of the British public which watches with interest the affairs of our colonial empire—more especially as the latest preceding intelligence showed no indication of any such result. The darkest hour, however, precedes the dawn. Just when journalists were beginning to comment with solemnity on the unreasonableness of democracy in every part of the world, news came which overthrew the assumption upon which their moralising reflections were based; and the single fact which it was taken for granted would not and could not happen, has happened. We have no particulars. We are not told of any compromise; we only know that the popular party has, for some reason or other, unexpectedly given way.

It was certainly time that some solution of the perplexity should be effected. The antagonism between the two legislative bodies had become almost inveterate. Public business had long been at a stand-still. Requisite supplies remained unvoted, and the services of the Administration were, of course, unprovided for. A history of the deadlock, if taken up at its commencement, would transcend our limits. We must content ourselves with a glance at the quarrel as it stood some days before the dispatch of the telegram to which we just now referred. Sir C. Darling, the former Governor of Victoria, having imprudently and unconstitutionally sided with the Legislative Assembly in an attempt to override the authority of the Council, had been promptly recalled by the Colonial Secretary of State, and had, in consequence, retired from the service. The Assembly interpreted this proceeding as a rebuke of its own policy, and proposed to fling it back by voting a grant of £20,000 to Sir C. Darling, as a mark of its esteem. But any acceptance by a colonial governor of gifts from the colony over which he has exercised the Queen's authority is forbidden by Act of Parliament. The force of the statute was therefore sought to be evaded by voting the sum to Lady Darling. Sir H. Manners Sutton, the official successor of Sir C. Darling, began his administration by submitting to Parliament the question of the grant to Lady Darling for consideration. The Council proved inexorably adverse, and the Appropriation Bill, which included the grant, was rejected. Thereupon there was a Ministerial resignation, an appointment, not without considerable difficulty and delay, of a new Cabinet, a dissolution of Parliament, and a general election. The colonists returned a still more resolute Assembly in favour of the grant. But Sir H. Manners Sutton, instructed anew by the Colonial Secretary, opened Parliament without any mention of the sole question on which the appeal had been made to the people. The majority of the Assembly thereupon carried an amendment to the Address repudiating the right of the Queen's Ministers to interfere in the local affairs of the colony. The Governor mildly intimated in reply his readiness to acquiesce in any Constitutional settlement of the matter in dispute effected by the three branches of the Legislature. The Assembly, however would recognise no settlement as satisfactory which was not based on the insertion of the Darling grant in the Appropriation Act. This the Governor refused to sanction, and was therefore requested, by resolution, to dismiss his Ministry. He declined acceding to the request; and the Government, in a hopeless minority, was undergoing, at the period of the departure of the last mail, all those tactical indignities which a baffled majority have it in their power to inflict. Suddenly, however, the scene is transformed. The vessel which, lying on her beam ends, seemed on the point of being engulfed, rights herself. The seemingly insoluble perplexity is solved. The Constitution is triumphant.

There is no necessity that we at home should try to apportion to each of the contending parties in Victoria its just share of the blame incurred in these violent contentions. As in connubial quarrels, the right and the wrong are generally pretty evenly distributed between the two sexes, so in colonial deadlocks there is usually much to be said on both sides. The great lesson needing to be learned in young communities is the indispensableness to smooth political progress of mutual concessions. To insist upon legal rights is one thing; to insist upon using them is another. The powers allotted by Constitutional law to the various organic bodies included in the State are necessarily greater than the ordinary wants of society require—and should never be used to the fullest extent of their legality unless the exercise of them is demanded by public safety. Certainly they ought never to be strained, and, least of all, in subservience to party passions. All legislative bodies should be careful to surround their acts with a broad margin of forbearance. Our colonists will have this maxim wrought into the texture of their political sentiment by frequent, possibly by severe, experience. We see no reason for doubting that they will deduce the right moral from the inconveniences to which every exhibition of inflexible self-will must at any time expose them. Above all, meddling interference by Secretaries of State, kindly as the object of it may chance to be, is much to be deprecated. Self-governing colonies are sure, sooner or later, to find out for themselves the weak places in their respective Constitutions—and, to our thinking, the sooner the better.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, Aug. 20.

On Friday morning the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial left Fontainebleau for Paris, in order to be present at a grand review of the National Guard, the Imperial Guard, and the troops of the Line at present stationed in the capital. At half-past eleven their Majesties arrived at the Tuileries, where breakfast was awaiting them. By two o'clock fifty battalions and three squadrons of the National Guard; thirteen battalions, eight squadrons, and ten batteries of the Imperial Guard; and twenty-eight battalions, twelve squadrons, and twelve batteries of the Line were drawn up in the Champs Elysées. Shortly after two o'clock, an escort of Cent Gardes issued from the Tuileries, surrounding two carriages, in the first of which was the Empress, accompanied by the Princess d'Esseling. Her Majesty alighted in front of the Palais de l'Industrie, and entered the building, in which apartments had been prepared for her reception. At three o'clock the Emperor and the Prince Imperial made their appearance on horseback, surrounded by a numerous and brilliant staff, amongst whom the scarlet uniform of Lord Napier of Magdala showed conspicuously. The cortége traversed the central avenue of the Champs Elysées, as far as the Arc de Triomphe, at a foot pace, and then returned, at full gallop, to the Palais de l'Industrie, where the Emperor rejoined the Empress, their Majesties and the Prince Imperial making their appearance at one of the balconies amidst the plaudits of the crowd. At four o'clock the marching past commenced. The Imperial party and their suite took up a position in front of the Palais, the Prince Imperial being placed beside the carriage occupied by the Empress. The troops, under the command of Marshal Canrobert, now commenced to march past the Palais, with the National Guard, headed by General Mellinet, in front. After this body succeeded the Imperial Guard, the Line, the Cavalry, and the Artillery. On the conclusion of the review, their Imperial Majesties returned to the Tuileries, where they partook of a collation, leaving Paris for Fontainebleau about seven in the evening.

The Emperor's fête-day (Saturday) began in a heavy thunderstorm accompanied by torrents of rain, and finished in a similar manner. The interval, however, was fine, and the people made the most of it to enjoy themselves. Even after the thunderstorm at night they wandered through the streets to view the illuminations, which were on the usual scale of splendour. The fireworks were let off before the final storm burst over Paris.

Among the various promotions that have taken place on the occasion of the fête is that of the celebrated Dr. Nelaton, who has been elevated to the dignity of a Senator. Monseigneur Darboy, Grand Almoner and Archbishop of Paris, has been promoted to the grade of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, and that same order has been lavishly distributed to a quantity of literary men, amongst whom we may mention MM. Emile Augier, who has been made Commander, Michael Carre, and Paul de Cassagnac. No one, however, of all those who have received a piece of red ribbon was more deserving of it than the brave Corporal Thibaud, of the *sapeurs-pompiers*, who saved, at the imminent peril of his own life, seven persons in a recent fire. On the same occasion portraits and busts of the Emperor and Empress were distributed to thirty sub-Prefectures, thirty-five hôtels-de-ville, and five residences of the governors of French colonies, and 1553 pardons or reductions of sentence were accorded to criminals who had been recommended for this mercy on account of their good conduct, submission, and repentance.

M. Magne, the Minister of Finance, has addressed a provisional report upon the subscription loan to the Emperor. The total amount of principal and supplement to be subscribed for was 450 millions, the interest of which represented some 19½ millions of Three-per-Cent Rentes. During the period that the lists remained open—which was from the 6th to the 13th of the present month—781,292 persons subscribed for 660 millions of Rentes, representing a capital of 15,000 millions, or thirty-four times the sum required. Of the 781,292 applications, 197,200, representing 551 millions, emanated from Paris; and 584,092, representing 109 millions, from the provinces. The sum paid in as deposits during the time the lists were open exceeded 660 millions; and, no doubt, the necessity of furnishing this guarantee in specie kept many persons away. The Minister remarks, justly, that nothing but the most favourable conclusions can be drawn from this success.

It is positively announced this evening in the *Constitutionnel* that the general election of deputies to the Legislative Body will not take place till the year 1869.

The trial of M. Rochefort for inciting to hatred and contempt of the Government by his writings in the *Lanterne* came off last Friday. M. Rochefort was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and a fine of 10,000f., and M. Duboisson, the printer, to two months' imprisonment and a fine of 2000f. Neither of the accused was present.

The action brought by M. Pereire against M. Mires for libel was tried yesterday. M. Halbron, the responsible editor of the *Presse*, was fined 500f., and M. Mires, 2000f., and the costs of the publication of the judgment in ten journals.

Favourable accounts on the whole come from the wine districts. In the central districts and those of the Loire and the Rhine the vintage is likely to be a good one. Burgundy will also yield a fine crop; but the wine growers in the Midi complain of the destruction of the young vines by the excessive heat.

SPAIN.

A letter addressed by the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier to Queen Isabella protests against their exile from Spain, and declares also that the Spanish Government intrigued to prevent their Royal Highnesses from taking up their residence at Lisbon, and that these intrigues were the sole cause of their prolonged stay on board the frigate Villa de Madrid.

The news that the Captains-General of Madrid and Barcelona had tendered their resignation in consequence of recent events is confirmed. It is also confirmed that the Minister of War resigned his post at the termination of the last sitting of the Privy Council.

The Government has prolonged to July 31, 1869, the different decrees which permit the free import of foreign grain, flour, and alimentary articles.

ITALY.

The final protocol of the Franco-Italian Convention of Dec. 7, 1866, relative to Italy's share of the Pontifical debt, has been published at Florence. It was signed on July 31, 1868, and, according to its provisions, Italy's share of the perpetual debt of the Roman States is fixed at 7,333,000f., and her share of the redeemable debt at 10,689,000f. All questions which may arise on the subject dealt with by the Convention are to be settled by the intermediary of the French Government.

Saturday being the festival of the Assumption, the Pope assisted at mass at the basilica of St. Maria Maggiore, Rome, and gave his benediction to the people.

At the church of St. Louis des Français, Rome, the French Ambassador and the staff of the Embassy were present, on Saturday, at a Te Deum in celebration of the Emperor Napoleon's fête. A similar ceremony was performed at Civita Vecchia, General Dumont being present.

The Pope sent his congratulations to the French Ambassador, together with the expression of his good wishes for the happiness of the Emperor, the Imperial family, and France.

HOLLAND.

M. Roest van Limburg has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The conference between representatives of France, Belgium, Prussia, England, and Holland for the regulation of the sugar duties is proceeding at the Hague.

BELGIUM.

A bulletin, of Tuesday's date, signed by the physicians in attendance on the Prince Royal of Belgium, announces that, although no change had occurred in the state of his health, he had passed a better day and night. According to intelligence which reaches us from another quarter, however, the recovery of his Royal Highness is despaired of; and, in consequence, the Duc de Flanders, who is absent from Belgium, has been telegraphed for.

The new baths at Spa have been opened. Great regret was felt at the absence of the King, who was to have been present at the banquet in honour of the occasion. M. Pirmez, Home Secretary, presided.

The trial of the miners accused of having created the late disturbances near Charleroi came on before the assize court of the province of Hainault. All the accused were acquitted.

GERMANY.

Count Bismarck is said to be still suffering from ill-heath; he is obliged to take opium at night to procure repose.

The Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the free town of Lübeck have entered into the Zollverein, which now embraces the whole of Germany, with the exception of a few districts in the neighbourhood of Hamburg, about which negotiations are still in progress. The present boundaries of the Zollverein are the North Sea, Denmark, the Baltic, Russia, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. The States now belonging to the Zollverein contain a population of 38,730,000, of whom 29,953,658 are in the North German Bund.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor Francis Joseph on Tuesday accomplished his thirty-eighth year. His Majesty arrived at Munich on Saturday last. He was met by the Duke Louis of Bavaria alone, who accompanied his brother-in-law to Starnberg, where he was most warmly received by the King. The Royal party proceeded by steam-boat to Garatshausen, where the Emperor will remain till Aug. 18.

The Chamber of Magnates, in Hungary, has adopted, both in principle and in the discussion on the articles, the bills on the army and on recruitment.

RUSSIA.

The Danish Royal family arrived safely at Peterhoff on Sunday afternoon.

Half the Imperial orangeries at Tzarskoo-Selo was destroyed by fire on Sunday.

The *Moscow Gazette* says that the Marquise de Caux—of course, under her maiden name of Adelina Patti—is engaged to sing at the Italian Opera of St. Petersburg, not only for the months of January and February, 1869, but also for the entire seasons of 1869-1870 and 1870-1871.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered that in September of 1869 there shall be held at Moscow a general exhibition of Russian horses of from four to eight years old. Between £2000 and £3000 and a number of medals are to be allotted as prizes.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the new Minister to this country from the United States, whose arrival in London is announced in another column, left Baltimore on the 1st inst., and was escorted down the river by a large number of friends. The Mayor of Baltimore having proposed his health, Mr. Johnson, in reply, said that he was going to England as a minister of peace, with instructions tending to peace; and that if he carried them out in the spirit in which they had been given, peace would be the result. Whatever differences they might have had in the past, the two Governments now felt that it did not pay to be at enmity. "We ought to stand together," added Mr. Johnson, "and maintain the principles of political liberty." Mrs. Lincoln, who was to have travelled with Mr. Johnson, was taken ill just before the vessel sailed, and could not proceed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has signed a warrant for the payment of the purchase money of Alaska, the sum being 7,200,000 dols. in specie. The draught for that amount, payable in New York, was handed over on the 1st inst. to the Russian Ambassador, Baron Stoeckl, who gave a receipt in due form on behalf of the Emperor.

According to the New York papers Mr. Seward is in negotiation for a fresh purchase of territory, a large and fertile island of the Malay group, to be used as an East India station. The price is 600,000 dols.

A short time since it was stated in some of the New York papers that the Czar had sent a letter to President Johnson congratulating him upon his acquittal of the charges brought against him at the impeachment trial, and it was satirically remarked that, had Congress been aware of this circumstance, it would not have been in such a hurry to sanction the payment of the purchase-money of Alaska. It now appears that no such letter was ever written. The *New York Tribune* denies the statement on "incontrovertible authority," and declares that the Russian Government never interferes in the domestic politics of other countries.

An International Commercial Convention has been held at Portland. The delegates numbered more than two hundred, and many were from Canada. The *New York Tribune* says that this attendance seems to indicate the deep interest felt in reciprocity between the United States and the Canadas in the Lake and St. Lawrence navigation, and in an international railway across the continent.

CANADA.

The *Toronto Globe* says that there seems to be little hope of a speedy settlement of the Nova Scotia difficulty. Sir John Macdonald and some of his colleagues have gone to Halifax with the object of bringing about a reconciliation, but they are said to have made scarcely any progress. The only favourable symptom is an apparent difference of opinion and consequent hesitation among the anti-unionists.

BRAZIL.

From Rio Janeiro we receive the intelligence of another change of Ministry, consequent upon the Chamber of Deputies having refused the supplies and carried a vote of no confidence in the Government. A dissolution of the Chamber took place on July 18, and the election of a new Parliament was to follow immediately.

According to intelligence from the seat of war, 10,000 allied troops attacked Humaita on the 16th inst., but were disastrously repulsed. Their loss is stated to have been 3000 men. An attack of the allies upon the Chaco had also been defeated.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegram has been received from Victoria at the Colonial Office, by the Duke of Buckingham, which states that the Darling grant has been dropped, that the Parliamentary deadlock is terminated, and that public payments have been resumed.

INDIA.

We have news, viâ Brindisi, from Bombay to July 28, and from Calcutta to July 23.

Rain has fallen in the north-west provinces and the prospects of the harvest have improved, although the cotton crop has suffered.

The number of officials applying for leave of absence under the new furlough regulations being very great, Government has been obliged to suspend the privilege in the case of civilians.

News has been received of the further progress of the Bhamo expedition. Captain Sladen and his exploring party had arrived safely at Momeyn and met with a cordial reception.

CHINA.

Intelligence from Hong-Kong reaches to July 10. The reports of the gold-fields recently discovered at Chefoo, in the province of Chantung, are confirmed. A large rush of Chinese, bent upon gold-digging, has taken place in that direction.

The statement that the Governor of Macao had been dismissed is contradicted.

The reply given by the Governor of Hong-Kong to the report of the Chamber of Commerce against the granting of gambling licenses has given much offence to the mercantile community.

JAPAN.

News from Japan states that Stotsbaschi has again been offered the Shiogoonate, but refused the post. It is reported that he will become Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE CLASSICS IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. Fearon, in his report on secondary education in Scotland, speaks highly of the manner in which the classics are taught in the burgh schools.

He commends the Scottish teachers for not thrusting Greek down a boy's throat at so early an age as we do, and remarks that another feature of the system of these teachers is the constant and skilful use of "versions." By a version is meant the rendering of English into another language, so as to illustrate the application of the grammatical rules of the language to verbal construction and composition. This practice is very largely carried out by all the better classical masters in the burgh schools, and they have a remarkable readiness and facility in translating at sight into good idiomatic Latin. The version may, of course, be either oral or written, and the best masters make large use of both kinds. From the commencement of learning Latin or Greek they require their pupils to turn English phrases into these languages, questioning them with the greatest liveliness and rapidity, varying the phrase according to the capacity of the class, so as to exhibit the conjugation of a verb, or the declension of a noun, or the use of the concords, or the employment of the hypothetical moods, with every sort of variety of negative or interrogative form. Thus the dead languages, and especially Latin, are much less dead among these schoolmasters than in England. A constant intercommunication of thought in Latin goes on between master and pupil; the pupil is trained to express himself in Latin, and not to read it merely. It is clothed with much more life and reality than it could otherwise be; and though, perhaps, this custom necessitates some sacrifice of pure Augustan Latinity, and the occasional use of words which, however satisfactory to Erasmus, would shock an "Ireland" scholar, Mr. Fearon ventures to think that more is gained by the pupil in vigour and retentiveness than is lost in refinement and subtilty.

Mr. Fearon refers to the Scotch method of pronouncing the dead languages:—"Whether the Scotch pronunciation of Latin or Greek is really in any degree an approximation to what we may suppose to have been the native pronunciation of either of these languages at any given period of its history as a living tongue, I do not," he says, "presume to inquire. I suppose, however, that I may safely assume that it is hardly possible that the Scotch pronunciation can be less like the true original than the English pronunciation must be; and, if so, their way of pronouncing is at any rate not archæologically inferior to ours, and not, therefore, more likely to offend the ears of scholars and philologists. But, whether this be so or not, I must say that I think that, for educational purposes, the Scotch have an advantage over us in their mode of pronouncing. I think that their mode of pronouncing helps to give the pupil a readier insight into the origin, derivations, philology, and relations to one another of the Latin and Greek languages; a clearer appreciation of the connection between the Latin and the Romance languages; and a greater practical use of the Latin tongue."

THE TONIC SOL-FA SYSTEM.

The Society of Arts have added a new subject to their musical examinations. For many years past there has been an examination in the theory of music, conducted by Mr. John Hullah. The new examination, according to the regulations, is in "Elementary Musical Composition (Tonic Sol-Fa system)," and Mr. G. A. Macfarren is the examiner. The establishment of this examination is due to the Tonic Sol-Fa Society, who bear a large share of the expenses and give the prizes. They do not, however, monopolise the competition, but admit disciples of the ordinary system on equal terms. The following are the regulations adopted by the Society of Arts:—

The candidate will be required to compose a tune and harmonise it (note against note) for four voices, the initial notes of the melody, the number of measures, the number and character of the cadences, and the changes of key being given.

A verse of poetry being given, the candidate will compose for it an air with a bass, properly accentuating the words and generally expressing their sentiment.

The candidate will write a short composition for four voices of a given length and to given words.

The exercises may be written either in the established or in the Tonic Sol-Fa notation, and candidates will be admitted, on whatever system they have studied, provided they pass the previous test, which will be prepared by the examiner, and furnished to each local board on application to the secretary of the Society of Arts.

The Protestant demonstration at the Crystal Palace, on Monday, was by no means so imposing in point of numbers as had been anticipated, the whole number of persons who entered the palace during the day being under 8000. The "sports ground" had been set apart for the scene of the speech-making, but, in consequence of the rain, permission was given for the speakers to address the audience from the Handel orchestra. The chair was taken by Lord Fitzwalter, better known as Sir Brook Bridges. A donation of £2000 was forwarded by the Duke of Portland for "Protestant purposes."——At the Foresters' fête at the palace, on Tuesday, 60,000 persons paid for admission.

The Channel Squadron left Portland yesterday week for Ireland. On the following night, which was dark and stormy, a collision occurred between two first-class ironclads, the Warrior running into the Royal Oak. The Warrior's bowsprit and cutwater carried away all the Royal Oak's starboard boats and davits, as well as four chain-plates in the main chains, and tore adrift her lee main rigging, damaged some chain-plates in the mizen chains, and loosened the lee mizen rigging; tore away the bridge and engine-room telegraph, stove in the starboard berthing and channels, carried away one fluke of the stern anchor, and drove the other fluke through the Royal Oak's side. The engine-room telegraph, when being torn away, was by the collision turned to "Go ahead," and, this order being immediately obeyed from the engine-room, added to the confusion, some minutes elapsing before the machinery could be stopped. The vessels were twenty minutes in collision, and were only freed at length by the Warrior steaming astern. The Royal Oak went on during the night with the squadron, and, through the thickness of the weather, could not communicate her damages to the Admiral until the following morning, when she received orders to go to Plymouth to repair damages. The Warrior left her figure-head on board the Royal Oak. No lives were lost, nor was anyone injured.

LAW AND POLICE.

The three new Judges announced are the Solicitor-General, Sir William Baliol Brett, Q.C., M.P., to be a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; Mr. Serjeant Hayes to be a Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench; and Mr. Anthony Cleasby to be a Baron of the Exchequer. Sir Baliol Brett, prior to his becoming Solicitor-General, was one of the leaders of the Northern Circuit, and held that position with even such rivals as the late lamented Mr. Edward James and Mr. Stephen Temple. He is the son of the late Rev. Joseph George Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea. He was born August, 1817, and was educated at Westminster, and at Caius College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in January, 1846, and appointed Q.C. in March, 1860. He was elected M.P. for Helston in 1866, and was recently appointed Solicitor-General and knighted. Mr. Serjeant Hayes is the leader of the Midland Circuit, and he is known as a very learned, acute, and ready lawyer and advocate, and as possessing much quiet wit and humour. He is decidedly one of the most popular members of the profession. He was born June 19, 1805, and was educated at the Roman Catholic establishment of St. Edmund's College, Herts. He was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple Jan. 29, 1830; he was made a Serjeant-at-Law in 1856; and received a patent of precedence in 1861. Mr. Cleasby has been long a member of the Northern Circuit, and has the reputation of being a sound lawyer, especially on mercantile subjects. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in 1831, and became a Q.C. in 1861. He recently unsuccessfully contested for Parliament the University of Cambridge.

A rather singular action for damages was heard at the Leeds Assizes on Monday. The plaintiff is a farmer living at Darton, and he sued the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for firing a straw stack, owing to the emission of a piece of live coal from the funnel of an engine. The facts were not disputed, but in defence it was contended that the company were not liable for the effects produced by flying sparks from their engines. Witnesses were examined to show that the emission of these sparks could be easily prevented, and a verdict was returned for the plaintiff for £134.

At Shoreditch County Court, on Tuesday, an action was brought by a groom against a horsedealer for compensation for injuries sustained through the bite of a dog. That the animal bit the plaintiff there was no question, but the defendant maintained that the disposition of the dog was invariably peaceful, and that on this occasion it had most likely been provoked. The jury, however, gave the plaintiff £40 damages.

Risk Allah is to get his "prize money" for the action with the *Daily Telegraph*. The attachment issued some time since at the instance of the City Offices Company has been dissolved by the company's consent, and an order was made yesterday week at Judges' chambers for payment of the £960 damages to Risk Allah.

At Leeds, on Monday, Miss Clay sued the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for injuries which she had sustained from a collision on their line. Miss Clay was a teacher of music, aged twenty-eight, who resides with her parents in Trafalgar-street, Bradford, but formerly resided in Manchester, and by her profession obtained an income of £200 a year or more. On March 7 last year she was a second-class passenger on the defendants' railway, and going to Huddersfield, when a collision took place in the Bowling Tunnel, and the plaintiff was one of the greatest sufferers. The carriage was broken to pieces, and crowbars had to be used to separate the broken woodwork, and to liberate the plaintiff, whose legs were jammed in. The engine of the train broke down in the tunnel, and a train from Leeds for Low-moor ran into the tunnel at full speed, because the signal-man had neglected his duty. The plaintiff laid her damages at £2000. In consequence of the accident every function of her body is disordered, and she must be a confirmed invalid, and will, in the opinion of the medical men, be for ever prevented from following her profession. The plaintiff was brought into court in a perfectly helpless state, reclining on a couch. The jury awarded her £1500 damages.

Ansel Larkin, the first mate of a ship called the Lydia, was tried at the Liverpool Assizes, on Tuesday, for the murder of one of the seamen under his charge. The deceased had clearly been treated with the greatest brutality, but the jury did not consider that the evidence was sufficient to justify a conviction on the capital charge. A verdict of manslaughter was therefore returned, and the prisoner was sentenced to penal servitude for life.——Scovill, the captain, and Carrol, the second mate of the same ship, were on Wednesday sentenced—the first to two years', the second to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour, for brutal ill-usage to four coloured seamen on the West Coast of Africa.——At Liverpool, on Monday, 273 drunk and disorderly cases were disposed of before the magistrates, besides other miscellaneous charges.

The case of Mr. Yelland, charged with obtaining various sums from different persons by means of false pretences, came on again, on Tuesday, at the Guildhall, when it was stated that the prosecutors had had their claims satisfied, and were convinced that Mr. Yelland did not intend to defraud them. They therefore withdrew from the prosecution. Alderman Causton could not understand that Court being made the means of parties recovering their money; and, as the case had been from the beginning heard by Mr. Alderman Finnis, he remanded Mr. Yelland until his colleague was on the bench.

At Clerkenwell Police Court, on Monday, Alfred Bishop, described as a tobacco-pipe maker, was charged with misbehaving himself in St. Alban's, Holborn, on Sunday. Having taken too much to drink, his Protestant feelings were aroused, and he made such a disturbance during Divine service in the church that he had to be given into custody. As the churchwardens did not press for punishment, he was simply bound over to keep the peace.——Less fortunate was Elizabeth Maude, who was brought up at Marylebone on the charge of being drunk and disorderly at Trinity Church, Euston-road, and knocking down the beadle. She was ordered to pay a sovereign or go to prison for a fortnight.

Mr. Unwin, the Sheffield solicitor, who was in the iron trade and failed for a large amount, and who was yesterday week convicted of concealment of property and false statements with the intention of defrauding his creditors, was again placed at the bar, on Saturday, to receive sentence. It was urged in extenuation that, although the sums involved were gigantic—the debts of the bankrupt being £150,000—the sums he had fraudulently kept back were but small, and the jury, therefore, recommended him to mercy. The Judge said that, if the jury had been aware that the assets were only £8000, they might not have made that recommendation; but, nevertheless, gave effect to it by leniently sentencing the prisoner to nine months' imprisonment only.

The following notice has been issued by the Liverpool police:—"Absconded, charged by warrant for forgery to the extent of £1400, William James Harris, of the firm of George Wright and Co., merchants, office, No. 2, South John-street, Liverpool. He is about forty-five years of age, 5 ft. 5 in. or 6 in. high, rather stout, full round face, dark complexion, black eyes, dark hair, black whiskers turning grey, no moustache, stoops with left shoulder when walking, generally wears a dark coat, light vest, pepper-and-salt coloured trousers, and ordinary black hat."

Before Mr. Ellison, the magistrate at the Worship-street Police Court, on Saturday, Henry Marshall and Henry Browning, the former a traveller and the latter a draper, were charged with creating a disturbance at the Standard Theatre in Shoreditch, and calling out "Higher! higher!" with the evident intention of creating a panic as by an alarm of "fire." A rush was made to the doors, but, although great confusion ensued, there does not appear to have been any very serious mischief occasioned. The facts were proved, and the only excuse the defendants offered for their conduct was that of drunkenness. They escaped with the moderate fines of £2 in the case of Marshall and £1 in that of Browning.

William Brooks and his wife Mary, who have undergone several examinations, were brought up yesterday week, at Worship-street charged with having, by neglect, caused the death of their child Barbara, aged one year. Brooks is a shoemaker, of Charlotte-street, Shoreditch, and he and his wife neglected their three children, leaving them for hours together without food, and bestowing no care upon their comfort and cleanliness. The case was at length brought under the notice of the police, and the children were removed to the workhouse, where the youngest died (according to the medical testimony) in consequence of the neglect of its parents. The man and his wife were both committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter.

Yesterday week four Frenchmen were brought before the magistrate of the Thames Police Court, charged with exhibiting two large bears and a wolf-dog in the streets, to the danger and annoyance of her Majesty's subjects. A witness was produced who said his coat was torn by one of the bears; but he admitted that he was more frightened than hurt. Mr. Paget discharged the bearwards with a caution, and the poor fellows showed their gratitude for his leniency by putting the animals through an amusing performance in the yard behind the court, in the presence of the worthy magistrate, the officials of the court, and a large body of police.

Edward Benatar, the person charged with going to a private hotel in the Minories with his family, stating that they had just arrived from Gibraltar, when, in fact, they had only travelled from Hackney, was again brought before the Lord Mayor on Monday. The prosecutor asked to withdraw the charge of swindling, as his bill had been paid, and the prisoner was discharged.

A curious charge was heard at Bow-street on Monday as to a lottery in connection with the forthcoming race for the Liverpool Cup. A person named Farrar appears to have had what he called a "lucky bag," in which speculators purchased certain chances at the rate of one shilling each. Numbers of these speculators lived in the country, and inclosed their orders, if winners, or their subscriptions for the chances by post. Letters of this kind came to the complainant in numbers so great that they were tied up in a bundle at the post-office for him. These bundles were found to be plundered, and a man named Smith, in whose possession some of the stolen tickets were found, was given into custody. The prisoner was remanded.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, Catherine Allen, aged thirty-three, the wife of a horsedealer, was convicted of obtaining, by means of a forged order, £902 9s. 3d. from the London and Westminster Bank, the property of her husband. The prisoner then eloped, and was found with a man named Price on board an American steamer at Liverpool, on the point of sailing for New York. She was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. George Price, her paramour, was acquitted.——The trial of Eli Fermi, an Italian, which had been postponed from the previous session, was proceeded with on the same day. The prisoner was at one time the proprietor of a publication which supplied information relating to the corn trade, but it had been superseded by a journal which had been brought out by a Mr. Dornbusch. For this reason Fermi appears to have conceived a deadly hatred, not only for the more successful publisher but also for the Greek merchants who supported his paper. He had already undergone twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour for having stabbed Dornbusch, and soon after he regained his liberty he wrote a letter to a Greek merchant named Melas threatening to murder him unless he handed over a large sum of money equal to that which he once enjoyed from the profits of his publication. He was found guilty, and judgment was deferred until the next session. On being conveyed back to his cell the prisoner made a desperate attempt to commit suicide by jumping over the balustrade of one of the corridors.——For some time past the local papers have chronicled the actions of the "Long firm," a number of swindlers who induced tradesmen to part with their goods without having the slightest intention of paying for them. First at a little shop in the Borough, and afterwards in Page-street, Westminster, they watched the advertisements in the provincial papers offering articles of almost any description for sale, answered by stating the terms on which they would purchase, and generally succeeded in obtaining the goods by paying the cost of conveyance to London. Three of them—William Barnes, Samuel Israel, and David Morgan (alias Sugar)—were on Tuesday brought up for trial and convicted. One was sentenced to two years' and another to nine months' hard labour. The sentence on the third was postponed, as he is about to make some disclosures to the police.——On Thursday morning Jarvel Frankle, pawnbroker, and Barnard Harris, clothier, who had pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with conspiring to forge and utter a large quantity of Russian notes, were brought up to receive judgment. Mr. Justice Lush sentenced each of them to seventeen months' imprisonment.——In the afternoon, Arthur Mackay was found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Grossmith, of Norton Folgate, in May last, but recommended to mercy. Sentence of death was passed upon him in the usual form.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The next mails for Australia, viâ Suez, will be dispatched from London, viâ Southampton, on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 5; viâ Marseilles, on the evening of Friday, Sept. 11.

Arrangements have been made for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's packets to resume the practice of calling at Penang on their voyages between Point de Galle and Hong-Kong. Commencing, therefore, with the mails appointed to be dispatched from London on the 22nd inst. (to-day), viâ Southampton, and the 28th, viâ Marseilles, the direct mail service between this country and Penang will be re-established.

Under altered arrangements for the branch postal service between the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, the sailing of the branch steamer will in future be fitted to the arrival at the Cape of the mail-packet leaving Plymouth on the 25th of each month, instead of that sailing on the 10th, as heretofore,

Shepheard's Hotel, at Cairo, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th inst.

A Brussels letter states that the health of the Empress Charlotte is worse. Her lucid intervals are less frequent and of shorter duration than they were.

His Majesty the King of Prussia has nominated Mr. Charles B. Darwin, naturalist; Sir Charles Wheatstone; and M. Victor Regnault, of Paris, members of the Prussian Order of Merit.

A telegram from Berne announces that the Federal Council has officially declared that Switzerland is prepared to reject any proposals that may be made for a military or commercial alliance with France.

The French Government has presented the Porte with a couple of small iron-clad floating batteries for service on the Lake of Scutari (Albania), and has deputed an officer to teach the Turkish crews how to handle the little vessels.

The medical schools connected with the London hospitals will commence their winter campaign on Thursday, Oct. 1. At University College Hospital the inaugural address will be delivered by Professor Erichsen; at King's College, by Professor Guy, M.B.; at St. Thomas's, by Dr. Barnes; at Guy's, by Dr. Moxon; at the London, by Mr. Critchett; at St. Bartholomew's, by Mr. Thomas Smith; at St. Mary's, Paddington, by Mr. J. R. Lane. It has not yet been announced who the lecturers will be at Middlesex and Westminster Hospitals.

Northumberland House, Charing-cross, the town residence of the Duke of Northumberland, was discovered to be on fire on Wednesday night; and the ball-room, a spacious and magnificently-decorated apartment, forming the entire wing of the mansion on the west side of the garden front, was nearly destroyed. Workmen had been engaged during the day in cleaning the gilt-work, and it is supposed that the fire was occasioned by some carelessness on their part. A superb Sèvres china vase, the gift of Charles X. of France to Duke Hugh of Northumberland, who was Ambassador Extraordinary from the Court of St. James's at the coronation of that Monarch, was broken.

PRINCE ARTHUR AT MIDDLESBOROUGH-ON-TEES: PROCESSION THROUGH THE MARKET-PLACE.—SEE PAGE 182.

Leaves from a Sketch-Book.

NORWICH.

The city of Norwich, though it cannot lay claim to any very remote antiquity, has a noble and commanding appearance, and, if only for the sake of its magnificent cathedral, would well deserve notice and illustration in our Sketch-Book. Like the gentleman who could not speak German himself, but had a brother who could play the German flute, Norwich, if not ancient itself, is very near the site of one of the oldest cities of Britain. Its very name seems to imply that it is the northern town of some still more ancient foundation. This is really the case; for a few miles to the south of the city stood the old fortified inclosure of Castor, which was the Venta Icenorum of the Romans, and formerly was the capital of the heroic race who followed to hopeless slaughter the British warrior-queen Boadicea. It is not unlikely that it was from the ruins of Castor that the more modern city of Norwich arose on the banks of the Wensom, not far from its confluence with the Yare. It attained to some note during the later Saxon period, as is shown by the fact that it was of sufficient importance to attract the regards of the Danish King Sweyn, who, in one of his raids, incontinently burnt it to the ground. It soon, however, got over this misadventure, and with the phœnix-like vitality of most of the ancient, and at least some of the modern, victims of a fire, it rose from its ashes more populous and prosperous than before. In Edward the Confessor's time it was wealthy enough to pay a considerable sum of money by way of tribute to the King, and was also compelled to furnish, for the recreation of that anything but "merry monarch," "a bear and six dogs to bait him." The last item shows an early sense of the final cause of a bear's existence as well as a thrifty desire that he should not be *wasted*. To Matilda of Flanders, wife of the Conqueror, the city of Norwich had to furnish, in addition to a considerable black-mail to her husband, a more appropriate tribute in the shape of an ambling palfrey. The resistance offered by the East Anglians to their new master involved Norwich in serious troubles during the reign of William, and it was not until the end of the reign of Rufus that the transfer of the episcopal see from Thetford raised Norwich to the front rank among the cities of England. In 1096 the cathedral was begun by the first Bishop of Norwich Herbert de Losinga, who also erected the palace, which, renewed and restored from time to time, still stands in the northern precincts, and is the residence of his modern successor.

THE FERRY.

OLD HOUSES NEAR THE MARKET-PLACE.

BISHOP'S BRIDGE.

ENTRANCE TO THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL.

ERPINGHAM GATE.

Our Engraving of the celebrated Erpingham Gate represents one of the ancient entrances to the Minster Yard. The other, called St. Ethelbert's Gate, is a richly-decorated structure, but yields in beauty and interest to that which we have engraved. The latter was built as a species of architectural fine or penance, by Sir Thomas Erpingham, to atone for a lucid interval, when he had espoused the doctrines of Wickliffe. This weakness passed away; he recanted his temporary backsliding, and thenceforth maintained the old faith as sturdily, and perhaps as intelligently, as the stone gateway which still reminds the visitor of the name and remorse of stout Sir Thomas Erpingham. Passing through either of these gates with such reflections as those old memorials of the past are calculated to excite, the cathedral bursts upon us in all the grandeur of its massive strength, surmounted, however, by a singularly lofty and elegant spire, which adds an additional grace to the noble tower in the centre. Perhaps the sight from the outside of the city is preferable as a matter of taste. "Distance lends enchantment to the view;" and this is peculiarly so as we survey the fair outlines of our cathedral cities from the pleasant meadows around them. The scene from this point of view is picturesque and suggestive in the extreme. In the centre rises the graceful spire of the cathedral, and high above the tallest houses appears the *dorsum immane* of nave, and transept, and choir, looking so peaceful and yet so grand; while the city, clustering around it, and, as it were, leading up to it, seems to suggest that above the din and bustle of life there is a calm and a resting-place for the weary soul of man. But it is to the interior of the cathedral that the Erpingham Gate is now leading us; and, passing in, we stand in presence of a mass of arches and columns which, in solidity and grandeur, are amongst the best extant types of that sturdy Norman race "who thus could build." The nave and aisles are, generally speaking, the same as they were left so far back as the reign of Henry I. The roof is of more recent date, though venerable with age, and remarkable for its workmanship. It is divided into several compartments, which are filled with sculptured figures representing various scenes from sacred history. It is a work which dates from the middle of the fifteenth century; while the roof of the choir, which is similarly adorned, was executed some few years later. Though the prevailing architecture is Norman, as the semicircular arches of the nave, with their superincumbent triforium, and the short and massive columns, plainly attest, the interior bears evidence that the cathedral is not due to the piety or munificence of one age alone, but that it has received tribute of every style from the Early Norman to the Tudor Perpendicular. Indeed, the spire with which, in 1361, Bishop Percy surmounted Herbert de Losingn's magnificent Norman tower is itself one of the finest examples of the Early Perpendicular, as it was emerging from the highly-decorated Gothic of the early part of the fourteenth century.

It is not to be supposed, of course, that Norwich Cathedral is without its traditions and legends, or that it failed to have, like others, its miracle-working shrine. Walter de Suffield, to whose munificence the Lady Chapel, now destroyed, was due, was one of the most saintly of the Bishops of Norwich, and had such a reputation that his shrine was long supposed to possess the power of healing the devout pilgrims who brought thither at least a robust faith. The ecclesiastics seem frequently to have had a stormy time of it with the citizens of Norwich; and in 1272, in consequence of a serious quarrel between them, the cathedral was attacked and half demolished by the infuriated populace. It was soon, however, restored to its former state; but so serious had been the affair, and so much importance was attached to it, that Edward I., with his Queen Eleanor and many of the chief nobility and prelates of the realm, attended to give éclat to the ceremonies, when it was reconsecrated and purified from the indignities it had suffered. At the Reformation, this noble edifice shared the fate of many others. The carved-work thereof was broken down with axes and hammers; whitewash and stucco did their worst; but nothing could efface their majestic proportions, or disturb the sphinx-like solemnity and repose with which the stately fanes of England have outlived the changeful gusts of popular passion or the feeble attacks of sectarian prejudice. These temples seem to belong to no phase of religion, but to be rather the grand monuments in which the piety of past ages enshrined its recognition of the paramount claim of the Great Giver of All to the best and costliest of our offerings. So they stand, and will stand through the coming struggles of the future, soaring high above the haunts of men, calm spectators of our little jars, and offering an assurance of rest and peace when all is over.

The Norwich of the olden time must have presented a very imposing appearance, surrounded, as it was in the time of Edward III., with an embattled wall three miles in circumference, which was entered by twelve gates, and supported and embellished by no less than forty towers. Orchards and gardens surrounded many of the houses in this spacious inclosure; and, in addition to the cathedral, there were at a subsequent period about thirty-seven churches. Of these St. Peter's Mancroft, erected in the fifteenth century, is still a noble edifice, and stands out conspicuously from all the other churches of Norwich. A city so prolific in churches might expect to be distinguished for the eminent ecclesiastics it has produced, and it will be found to have contributed its fair quota to the list of English worthies. Not to mention Herbert de Losinga, with whose name the cathedral will be inseparably connected, or the warlike Henry de Spencer, who drove from the city the adherents of Wat Tyler after they had inflicted great damage upon it under the leadership of John the Dyer, the see of Norwich was held by Bishop Bateman, the founder of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and by others of no mean importance in the times prior to the Reformation. Subsequently to this period Joseph Hall, the contemporary of Shakspeare, and worthy to be mentioned among the best names of the Elizabethan era, that one name only being excepted—*excepto excipiendo*—occupied the see. He has been called, for his prose compositions, the English Seneca, though he might with perhaps better reason be compared with Theophrastus, for his keen perception of the salient points of various characters and his intimate knowledge of human nature. His "Meditations" are one of the English classics, whilst his "Satires" display a marvellous vein of observant humour. His description of the dandy, with "so little in his purse, so much upon his back," dining with Duke Humphrey in St. Paul's, must often have risen before him as he paced along the nave of his own cathedral, lord of all he surveyed. His quips and quirks are over, but his tomb remains, and, with those of many other celebrities, forms one of the things that every visitor to Norwich should see.

Amongst the most picturesque remains of the city is the Bishop's Bridge, of which we give an Engraving, and some old houses in the spacious Market-place. The Castle, though it has been so much restored in parts that it has cast off its old skin and *exuviis positis nitidusque juventâ*, forms a strong and modern gaol, is probably the most ancient building in Norwich, though its date is much disputed; some assigning its foundation to the early East Anglians, others to King Canute, which is not so very improbable, as the town was knocked down and then put up again by his father, King Sweyn; whilst others claim the erection of the keep for Roger Bigod, in whose honour the entrance tower, a noble specimen of Norman architecture, still bears his name. This Roger Bigod was the ancestor of the Baron of that ilk who did such good service in persuading King John at Runnymede.

To what vile uses may we come at last

might some Dominican have said to his black brother, if he had possessed the gift of second-sight and had been able to see his noble monastery pieced and parcelled out for other purposes than the founder intended. The choir of the conventual church, with its adjacent buildings, forming in olden time the kitchen and other adjuncts of monastic luxury, were some years ago used as a workhouse; but, *en revanche*, the nave has been turned into one of the most magnificent public rooms in England, and, under the name of St. Andrew's Hall, preserves at least an ecclesiastical name; while the grand diapasons of Handel, Haydn, and Mendelssohn, with voices such as would have driven St. Cecilia to despair, triennially atone for the loss of the priestly chant in the long departed corridors.

The strangest change of all is that the Grammar School of King Edward VI., once presided over by Dr. Valpy, whose digamma mysteriously affixed to his titlepages added a mystic awe to the other perplexities of the tyro, was originally the charnel-house of the cathedral. Truly, the dry bones meet, and the thought is wickedly suggested, though we are far from listening to so sacrilegious an inference, that the site might have been granted as an appropriate domicile for the dead languages! But, *amoto quæramus seria ludo*—an admirable scheme adapted to modern requirements was some years ago obtained for the regulation of the school, and a branch establishment pleasantly situated on the outskirts of the city has been erected, in addition to the time-honoured haunt of the Muses which nestles beneath the same shade as that which the Dean of Westminster so gracefully alludes to as falling upon the episcopal palace of his father, the late Bishop Stanley of Norwich. But in this work-a-day age the poetical and the picturesque yield to the practical and the paying. Though the antiquary may trace the old city walls and stumble upon fragments that still remain; though the architect, as he wanders along the aisles or cloisters of the cathedral, may sigh for the palmy days of his craft to return in a stronger form than works of restoration or building upon other men's foundations; though the poet and artist—intellectual synonyms, if Horace's *ut pictura, poesis* be true—may watch the evening rays falling through the western window and chequering pavement and column with rainbow hues; yet utility takes precedence of sentiment, and cannot quite ignore the "business point of view" of Norwich. Long has the city been famous for its worsted manufacture, which, introduced by the Flemings in the time of Edward III., was afterwards improved by the Dutch, many of whom took refuge here from the cruelties of the infamous Duke of Alva—a monster in comparison with whom Nero and Commodus were humane men and Theodore an angel of mercy. One passage from Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic" will explain why it was that the unhappy Netherlanders came over to Norwich or any other place that would give them a foothold:—"Men were tortured, beheaded, hanged by the neck, and by the legs, burned before slow fires, pinched to death with red-hot tongs, broken upon the wheel, starved, and flayed alive." Queen Elizabeth gave an asylum at Norwich to such as could escape from the tender mercies of this truculent hidalgo; and here they soon forgot their woes in the peaceful occupation of manufacturing druggets, crapes, and bombazine. The progress of trade and the improvement of machinery have long added to the coarser products of the loom many articles of world-wide repute, conspicuous among which are the Norwich shawls and crapes. Thus, among the cities of England, whether it be judged by its manufacturing industry, in which so large a population is almost wholly engaged; or by its love of the refinements that form a pleasant change from the monotony of labour, as shown in its renowned musical festivals; or, lastly, by its possession of historic traditions and remains of rare architectural grandeur, the British Association of Science have this year made no bad choice in fixing their head-quarters at the goodly city of Norwich.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in thirteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Aug. 15:—

In London the births of 2054 children (1037 boys and 1017 girls) were registered in the week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years 1858-67 the average number, corrected for increase of population, is 1988.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1462. It was the thirty-third week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week is, with a correction for increase of population, 1425. The deaths in the present return exceed by 37 the estimated amount, but are less by 83 than the number recorded in the preceding week. The deaths of 223 children and 22 adults from diarrhœa were recorded. Cholera or choleraic diarrhœa proved fatal to 19 children and 10 adults. The mortality from diarrhœa exhibits a decrease, but the number of deaths from cholera was the same as in the preceding week. The necessity for prompt and active treatment of these diseases in the earliest stage cannot be too generally known. Many lives would be saved if medical aid were obtained at the onset. The deaths of 3 persons from sunstroke were recorded last week; in the three preceding weeks 11, 6, and 4 fatal cases were registered. The deaths of 2 persons from intemperance, of 3 persons from delirium tremens, of 2 persons from privation, of 12 persons from drowning, of 4 infants and 1 adult from suffocation, of 14 persons who committed suicide, and of 4 persons who were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets were registered.

In the week 4141 births and 3573 deaths were registered in London and in thirteen other large towns in the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 29 per 1000 persons living.

The annual rate of mortality last week was 24 per 1000 in London, 27 in Edinburgh, and 26 in Dublin; 25 in Bristol, 36 in Birmingham, 36 in Liverpool, 44 in Manchester, 42 in Salford, 34 in Sheffield, 32 in Bradford, 36 in Leeds, 34 in Hull, 31 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and 29 in Glasgow. The rate in Vienna was 28 per 100 during the week ending the 8th inst., when the mean temperature was 2·7 deg. Fahrenheit higher than in the same week in London, where the rate was 26. In ten large English towns, including London, the annual death-rate from diarrhœa last week was 7 per 1000 persons living, against 9 and 8 in the two previous weeks. In the several towns it was 4 in London, 5 in Bristol, 6 in Newcastle, 9 in Bradford, 10 in Sheffield, 11 in Hull, 12 in Liverpool and Manchester, 14 in Salford and Leeds, and, again highest, 17 per 1000 in Birmingham. Although the deaths from diarrhœa showed a considerable further decrease in London, they were more numerous in most of the provincial towns, and the 779 deaths referred to this cause in the ten towns were only 17 below the number in the previous week.

Mr. Walter Cane, of Lowndes-street, has given £100 to each of the metropolitan police courts for its poor-box fund.

The Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, South Kensington, will be open *free* on Wednesday next, Aug. 26, from ten a.m. to six p.m., in commemoration of the anniversary of the late Prince Consort's birthday. The Council appeal to the visitors to assist them in preserving order and preventing destruction to the Society's property.

Of the National Debt, on March 31, the funded debt was £741,190,328, and the unfunded debt £7,911,100. But there is another part of the public debt which has of late grown into more importance than formerly—namely, the terminable annuities, by which the nation is paying off principal as well as interest. The £26,425,000, the present annual charge for the debt other than unfunded, consists to the extent now of about £4,000,000 a year of these terminable annuities. On March 31, 1868, the annuities expiring in 1885 amounted to £2,883,990; the life annuities sold by the Government, and still payable, amounted to £973,548, and the annuities for terms of years, £53,795; the Red Sea Telegraph Company's annuity, expiring in 1908, is £36,000; and there are tontine and other life annuities amounting to £28,552. The total is £3,975,885 a year, equal, if capitalised, to nearly £48,000,000 of debt, and making the capital of the debt £797,000,000.

An action was brought yesterday week before the Court of Correctional Police, Paris, by Count de Sèze, grandson of the advocate who defended Louis XVI. before the Revolutionary Tribunal, against M. Lagny, publisher of a "History of France" by M. Laurentie, to compel him to rectify the spelling of his ancestor's name, which appears in vol. viii. of that work as Desèze, that is to say without the particle being separated from the main word. The plaintiff, before instituting the suit, had offered to pay M. Lagny 1f. 50c. for each correction on the stereotyped plates, but the latter had allowed the error complained of to remain. M. Lagny did not deny that the name was improperly spelt, but said he was waiting for the issue of a new edition of the book to make the rectification. The Court now ordered M. Lagny to make the change immediately on the conditions proposed by Count de Sèze, but charged the latter with the payment of the costs of the suit.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th inst., at 16, Hyde Park-terrace, the wife of F. G. Dalgety, Esq., of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Low Royd, Apperley Bridge, Leeds, the wife of N. S. Lougee, Esq., of a son.

On the 7th inst., at Melville Lodge, Tulse-hill, S.W., the wife of Frank Bretherton, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Bloomfield House, Wavertree, Liverpool, the wife of W. Wykeham Badnall, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at 12 Park-road, Holloway, the wife of Mr. George Robinson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., at St. John's, Knotty Ash, near Liverpool, by the Rev. E. S. Phelps, M.A., assisted by the Rev. W. Newenham, M.A., Incumbent, Andrew Ure Mackinlay, Esq., younger son of the late F. G. Mackinlay, Esq., F.S.A., to Matilda, eldest daughter of Edmund Mackinlay, Esq., of Leyfield, near Liverpool.

On the 9th ult., at the British Consulate, Rio Grande de Sul, by R. Callander, Esq., H.B.M. Consul, Thomas Hallawell, of Manchester, to Lucy, youngest daughter of Mr. James Allen, of Stafford.

On the 18th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Bayswater, by the Rev. Edward K. Gray, B.A., Samuel Buckle, Esq., Royal Engineers, to Frances Elizabeth Robinson, daughter of Commissary-General Greig.

On the 18th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. Joseph Mould, M.A., Incumbent of Woburn Episcopal Chapel, St. Pancras, Arthur Mears, Captain Madras Staff Corps, to Edith, daughter of Mr. John C. D. Bevan, of Endsleigh-street, Tavistock-square, and Bexley-road, Erith.

On the 13th inst., at the parish church, St. Giles's, Camberwell, by the Rev. C. P. Causton, Frederic Standish Hore, Dulwich, Surrey, Captain 39th Regiment, to Mary Jane, second daughter of John Druce, Esq., of Dulwich-common, Surrey.

On the 13th inst., at St. John the Evangelist's, Shirley, by the Rev. H. C. Knightley, assisted by the Rev. H. C. Watson, Incumbent of St. James's, Croydon, Major C. A. McMahon, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, to Charlotte Emily, daughter of Henry Dorling, Esq., of Stroud-green House, Croydon.

On the 18th inst., at Christ Church, Surbiton, by the Rev. S. E. Rowlatt, Priest Vicar of Exeter Cathedral, F. W. Rowlatt, Esq., of Kingston-on-Thames, to Emma, widow of the late Major W. Hopson Hopson (23th Cameronians).

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., at his residence, Villemont, Southport, John Bagley, Esq., in the 66th year of his age.

On the 25th ult. (not June, as previously stated, at Stoke Newington, the beloved wife of James Randell, Esq., late of Durango, Mexico, aged 67.

On the 19th inst., at his residence, Belle Vue, Reigate, Miguel Yglesias, of King's Arms Yard, London, in the 61st year of his age. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

*** *The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29.

SUNDAY, August 23.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. Peace between Austria and Prussia, signed at Prague, 1866. - Chapel Royal St. James's: the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Hamilton Gordon, M.A., Canon of Salisbury. St. Paul's Cathedral: the Rev. William Sparrow Simpson, M.A., Rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-street.

MONDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew, apostle and martyr. Pompeii and Herculaneum destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, 79. The Count of Paris born, 1838.

TUESDAY, 25.—Louis II., King of Bavaria, born, 1845. Michael Faraday, natural philosopher, died, 1867. Moon's first quarter, 0h. 47m. a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 26.—Birth of H.R.H. Albert, the late Prince Consort, 1819. Battle of Cressy (the French defeated by King Edward III.), 1346.

THURSDAY, 27.—MM. Robert and Charles ascended at Paris in a hydrogen-gas balloon, 1783. Algiers bombarded for piracy by Lord Exmouth, 1816.

FRIDAY, 28.—St. Augustin, Bishop of Hippo, died, 430. Mr. J. W. Brett's submarine-telegraph experiment between Dover and Cape Grisnez, 1850.

SATURDAY, 29.—Beheading of St. John the Baptist. John Locke, the philosopher, born, 1632.——Close of the Art-Union Exhibition.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m	M h m	A h m
30	5 53	6 14	6 37	7 0	7 26	7 58	8 26	9 4	9 44	10 23	11 3	11 41	—

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	Daily Means of: Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermom.: Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Wind: General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	
August 12	29·681	62·2	47·7	·61	7	52·7	73·1	SW. W. SSW.	233	·021
13	29·517	59·6	58·4	·96	8	55·3	64·6	W. E. SE. SW.	194	·269
14	29·753	61·5	49·6	·67	7	51·5	72·2	SSW. S. SE.	257	·000
15	29·863	65·4	51·1	·62	4	54·3	75·3	SSW. ESE	228	·000
16	...	...	...	...	...	60·7	70·9	ENE. NE.	218	·220
17	29·702	62·1	60·6	·95	10	60·1	68·2	ENE. NE. ENE.	220	·645
18	29·568	62·7	60·0	·91	9	58·8	72·1	E. ESE. S.	133	·328

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	29·701	29·548	29·748	29·840	29·730	29·750	29·578
Temperature of Air	66·0°	63·3°	65·6°	60·3°	64·2°	63·3°	67·1°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	57·1°	61·2°	57·8°	61·4°	65·1°	62·3°	62·4°
Direction of Wind	W.	W.	SSW.	SSW.	ENE.	ENE.	S.

LECTURES on MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY, at KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON, are given on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, from Nine to Ten, by Professor TENNANT, F.G.S. Those on Mineralogy begin Friday, Oct. 9, and terminate at Christmas. Fee, £2 2s. Those on Geology commence in January and continue till June. A shorter Course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Geology is delivered on Thursday Evenings, from Eight to Nine. These begin on Oct. 15 and terminate at Easter. Fee, £1 11s. 6d. Professor Tennant accompanies his Students to the public museums and to places of geological interest in the country. He also gives private instruction in the above, at 149, Strand, London, W.C.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
SEPTEMBER 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1868.
Principal Vocalists—Mdlle. Tietjens, Mdlle. Liebhart, Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mdlle. Sandrina, Mdlle. Drasdil, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Santley.
MORNING PERFORMANCES IN THE CATHEDRAL.
TUESDAY, at 1.30, CREATION, First Part, 111th PSALM, "Confitebor tibi," S. Wesley; 42nd PSALM, "As the hart pants," Mendelssohn; Beethoven's Service in C.
WEDNESDAY, at 11.30, the Sacred Oratorio, ELIJAH.
THURSDAY, at 11.30, the HYMN OF PRAISE, Mendelssohn; Selections from the Works of Spohr; SAMSON, Handel; and Herr Schachner's ISRAEL'S RETURN FROM BABYLON.
FRIDAY, 11.30, the Sacred Oratorio, MESSIAH.
EVENING PERFORMANCES IN THE SHIRE HALL,
on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at Eight o'Clock—A GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, consisting of the most celebrated Works, Vocal and Instrumental.
The BAND and CHORUS, comprising the First Talent in the Kingdom, will number upwards of 300 Performers.
Conductor .. .. DR. S. S. WESLEY.
Tickets, sold by Mr. Edmund Nest, 155, Westgate-street:—Nave, 14s.; Aisles, 5s.; Transepts, 3s. 6d.; all numbered. Concerts: First Division, 10s. 6d.; Second, 7s., both numbered; Third Division, 3s. 6d.
Persons residing at a distance can be supplied with Tickets and have Places secured by forwarding the amount of Tickets and postage by Post-office order to
J. H. BROWN, Secretary to the Stewards.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The GREAT AUTUMN SHOW of FRUIT and FLOWERS.—TUESDAY, AUG. 25; WEDNESDAY, AUG. 26; THURSDAY, AUG. 27.
The Exhibition will comprise Dahlias of every known variety, Asters, Roses, Hollyhocks, Verbenas, Gladioli, Cut Flowers, Pine Apples, Melons, Vines in pots, Peaches in pots, &c.
No extra charge. Admission each day, One Shilling.
NOTE.—The entire Show being held inside the building, and all approaches to the Palace being under cover, it is thus rendered quite independent of weather.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—AUGUST, EXCURSION MONTH.
For particulars of Terms for Firms, Schools, and other large parties, apply to the Secretary, Crystal Palace.
Wet or Dry, always Delightful.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.—GREAT AUTUMN FLOWER and FRUIT SHOW. Great Display of Dahlias, &c. The entries in the Fruit Classes more than usually numerous.
Monday to Friday.—One Shilling.
Saturday.—Half a Crown. Guinea Season Tickets free. Children half price.
Fine-Arts and Industrial Courts—Picture Galleries—Amusing Monkeys—the Chimpanzee—Parrots—Gardens, Park, and Rosery in greatest beauty—Hundreds of Thousands of Flowers in Beds and Marble Vases now in perfection—Theodore's favourite Horse, Hammel, and Collection of Abyssinian Relics now on View—Pulleyn's New Circus.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.
ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
The only Veritable and Legitimate
CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
now permanently increased to Thirty-one Performers of known eminence and ability, rendering it the
LARGEST AND BEST ETHIOPIAN TROUPE
in the World, and only one now countenanced by the public Press, or recognised by the Public.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
Fauteuils, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Juveniles under Twelve half price to Stalls and Area. Children in arms will not be admitted to the Evening Performances. Doors open at 2.30 for the Day Performance, at 7.30 for the Evening. Tickets and places may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, Cheapside; and of Mr. A. Austin, at the Hall, from Nine till Six Daily.
Manager, Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS.

NEW NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Shoreditch.
The largest and most magnificent theatre in the world. Drama and Opera Every Evening. The eminent tragedian, Mr. Creswick, with Mr. and Mrs. Henri Drayton, Every Evening. AMBITION, with new Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass. Splendid Costumes.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, Holborn.
Additional Novelties and Attractions. The Sensation of London. The most brilliant success ever achieved by any Artiste. ONRA, Every Evening, in his Flying Trapeze Act, as performed before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, amidst the most deafening applause. Onra's terrific Flights on two Bars. Onra's incredible Somersaults and Pirouettes. Onra, the most wonderful and perfect Performer ever witnessed."—"Onra in his performance on the flying trapeze, after the manner of Leotard, far outdoes the efforts of that celebrated artist."—Morning Advertiser. The Incomparable SCENES in the ARENA as usual, including M. Samwell's wonderful Performing Dogs. Open at Half-past Seven, commence at Eight. Morning Performance, Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two. Children under Ten, half price.

NOW READY,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
VOLUME LII., JANUARY to JUNE, 1868.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.

If the man is to be pitied who is compelled to write an election address, what compassion is not due to the man who is reduced to read election addresses? Yet, there are numbers of gentlemen, of reasonably blameless life and conversation, who are condemned by their profession to this latter martyrdom, and who show by their leading articles and other disquisitions that they conscientiously perform their appointed task and undergo their allotted punishment. That they should do so without a murmur is more than can be expected of human nature as at present constituted; that they should evince a certain ill-temper in dealing with the compositions which are flung to the boroughs and the counties, is not, perhaps, a thing to be regretted in the present stagnant season. When one is utterly bored with the dullness of an afternoon in a fifth-rate country town, one is grateful to anybody who begins to quarrel with anybody else and raises his or her voice a little above the dead level of the hour. We are sure that readers, if they would be frank, would own a pleasure in finding a candidate's address taken up for the purpose of unfavourable analysis, and would rather that a candidate of their own way of thinking were castigated rather than that, in the words of Mr. Samuel Weller, "nobody is to be wopped."

Yet what can the unfortunate candidates say? How can they by any ingenuity escape the lash of the censor who sits down for justice and vengeance, or at all events for vengeance? We have been looking over some scores of the addresses to which highly respectable names are signed and for anything that we can find of novelty, or even of new treatment of old matter, they might all have been turned out by a couple of London club gentlemen of opposite politics, or at all events of opposite professions, who might have undertaken to address the localities, and save the candidates much grammatical trouble. The writers appear to us to resemble nobody more than the victim of one of those "sells," dear to the lighthearted, by which he is inevitably compelled to say something that subjects him to the loss of his wager. The famous question, which a husband can answer neither in the affirmative nor the negative, "Have you left off beating your wife yet?" not more surely conducts the questioned person to grief than does the opening paragraph of an appeal to the independent electors. The critic examines it, and not one of Mr. Squeers's pupils was more certain to give excuse for the caning than does the unhappy writer. He is a Conservative. His fate lingereth not—the Liberal journalist's pen almost makes the phrases for itself. "Is it worth while to break on the wheel such a butterfly as the Hon. Alphonso Oldcastle, a young officer, we believe, in a crack regiment, and, no doubt, a faultless dresser and an artist in flirtation. Poor young fellow! he has been bidden by my Lord, his father, to sign his name to a paper which the family solicitor or the election agent has drawn up, and which, very likely, the young Guardsman thought it too awful a bore to read. We are informed that our gay soldier is shocked to the heart at the attacks upon the Christian religion, by which he, or rather the solicitor, means the disestablishment of the Irish Church; and the electors are assured that, if they will return him, he will exert his dandy energies to the utmost to maintain the Constitution in Church and State, by which the glory of England has been maintained, and under which so many good things have fallen to the lot of the Oldcastles. Poor boy! had he not better tarry at Jericho, or at least at Castle Dullborough, until his beard be grown; or, in more modern words, had he not better stick to his whist and his waltz, and leave politics to men?" There is the beginning of a very comforting article, prompted by a Conservative address.

But is the Conservative steel less ready to leave the scabbard? We trow not. Here is a Liberal's address, and a censor in the other interest has got something to say to it. Something—yes, and a good deal. "Again we are favoured with an intimation by Mr. Huxter Smallwares, heretofore, we believe, a tolerably respectable tradesman in one of the less ostentatious streets of the borough he would represent, that he is the man for the crisis. Articles in brass were, we understand, among the goods formerly to be found in Mr. Smallwares's repertory; and, however advantageously he may have disposed of the rest, he has sensibly reserved a brazen trumpet for his own blowing. And this he sounds with all his might, hoping that the Irish Church will go down before the blast, like (not to speak it profanely—we leave profanity to the Liberals) the walls of Jericho. We imagine that the time-honoured institution will outlast Mr. Smallwares's spasmodic denunciations. The poor man's ignorance of the subject on which he undertakes to be oracular would deserve pity were it not accompanied by so much assurance. What does he know about the Irish Church, its history, its claims, its achievements? Nothing. He but echoes, feebly indeed, the note sounded by Mr. Gladstone at St. Helen's, and thinks that such cuckoo utterances will gain him the name of an enlightened politician. It was a bad day for Mr. Huxter Smallwares when the profits of his trade and the bequests of his relatives enabled him to doff the blue apron, and, in the retirement of a citizen's villa, to try to comprehend a blue-book. Is it too late for him to re-acquire a share in the business which he does understand? At least it is not too late for him to leave politics to gentlemen of station and education."

Such are the gentle comments with which frank and spirited public writers entertain the public at this dreary season; and we are not going to say that the public which does not shoot, or yacht, or gamble on the Continent, ought to be deprived of legitimate recreation. We have as much right to our battue as the game preserver, and there is a good deal more of skill and fair play in our sport than in the wholesale murders chronicled in the fashionable journals. We mark our bird, and we bring him down cleverly killed—or we think so. The season must be got over somehow, and the coveys of candidates must suffer: we cannot be always writing about education, and the dangerous classes, and the Thames Embankment. But sometimes, when a journalist has finished off his man, and has just interpolated the last pregnant word that gives the epigram a bitterer sting, and, sending away the MS., lights the cigar of self-satisfaction, a thought comes, and perhaps a certain weariness with it, to hint that, after all, things go round and round in a circle, like the planets, but not like the planets in respect that no useful light is afforded upon any earthly matter. The candidates have written their best and their worst, and they have been chided and ridiculed; and what then? Has any one of us approached a principle, or even endeavoured at a suggestion for mending matters? Is any one of us in earnest? It is easier to ask such questions than to answer them, and a wise man asks himself no question that he cannot answer pleasantly. So we go on as before. Sufficient for the day is the address thereof; and to-morrow we shall be quite ready with another string of amiabilities for the benefit of the next gentleman whose appeal may fall under our eye. Some day, perhaps—some time in the very far distance—perhaps in that age of which the Scandinavian theologians tell us, when all things shall be placed under the reign of Silence—some of us may think a little more and carry thought into action. Meantime, it is gratifying to be assured that the candidate-coveys afford very good shooting.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues to sojourn at the Pension Wallis, Lucerne. Her Majesty, under the title of Countess of Kent, observes a strict incognita; and her life, during her temporary residence in Switzerland, is marked by the utmost simplicity. The Queen is much pleased with Lucerne, and, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, her Majesty makes frequent excursions in the surrounding neighbourhood and daily drives out in a carriage and four.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their youthful family, continue at Abergeldie Castle. The Prince has enjoyed some good shooting. The Princess continues well, and takes drives daily in the vicinity of the Royal demesne. Prince Arthur and Prince John of Glucksburg have arrived at the castle on a visit to their Royal Highnesses.

PRINCESS TECK.

Princess Teck continues to make the most favourable progress in convalescence; consequently, no more bulletins will be issued. The infant Prince is well.

His Excellency the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, United States Minister to Great Britain, Mrs. Johnson, and Mr. E. C. Johnson have arrived at Fenton's Hotel, St. James's-street.

His Excellency Count Hompesch, the Bavarian Minister, has arrived at Pencarrow, Cornwall, on a visit to Lady Molesworth.

The Duke and Duchess of Buckingham have returned to Wotton Park from visiting Lord and Lady Chesham at Latimer.

The Earl and Countess of Lichfield have left Shugborough for Wiesbaden.

The Earl and Countess of Dartmouth have left town for their seat, Patshull Hall, near Wolverhampton.

Countess (Frances) Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., left their residence at Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, on Saturday last, for Chawton Priory, Somersetshire.

Earl Manvers has arrived at Glenfeshie, N.B., on a visit to Sir John Ramsden, Bart., from Thoresby Park, Notts.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have returned to Hughenden Manor from visiting Lord and Lady Chesham, at Latimer.

Lord Erne is to have the ribbon of St. Patrick, vacant by the decease of the Marquis of Downshire.

The Queen's civil list, as settled on her Majesty's accession to the throne, is £385,000, and the civil-list pensions bring the amount up to £406,800. The Prince of Wales receives £40,000 a year; his Princess, £10,000; the Duke of Edinburgh, £15,000; the Crown Princess of Prussia, £8000; Princess Louisa, £6000; Princess Christian, £6000; the Duchess of Cambridge, £6000; the Duke of Cambridge, £12,000; the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £3000; Princess Teck, £5000. There are also pensions for eminent naval and military services, £35,000; the pensions to the Rodney, Nelson, Wellington, and other families, the Raglans and Havelocks, to which the name of Napier will now be added. The pensions for civil services, £21,139, have been diminished by the deaths of Lord Colchester and Mr. Lushington, and by the suspension of Mr. Disraeli's £2000 a year while he is in office. The four first-class pensions are appropriated to that gentleman, to Mr. Walpole, to Sir G. Grey, and to Mr. Milner Gibson. The pensions for judicial services of late Lords Chancellor of England and retired Judges, £44,700, have also been diminished recently by death, but have received an addition in the pension of Dr. Lushington. The hereditary pensions of the Duke of Marlborough and others, formerly deducted from revenue in transit, continue at £7360.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Barrow, George Martin; to be Curate of Writtle, Chelmsford.
Bateman, Hugh Wilson, Curate of Benenden; Vicar of Whitstable.
Beasley, Thomas Calvert, Curate; Vicar of Saffron Walden.
Beaton, Patrick; Military Chaplain of the Third Class.
Beechey, St. V., Vicar of Worsley; Hon. Canon in Manchester Cathedral.
Birch, Henry Mildred, Rector of Prestwich; Rural Dean of Bury.
Blair, Alexander; Curate of Sherburn.
Du Boulay, William Thomas; Vicar of St. Mary, West Brompton.
Brine, George Augustine; Vicar of Frithelstock, Devonshire.
Butler, James Edward; Mission Curate of St. Mark's, Whitechapel.
Capel, George M.; Curate of Thruxton-with-Kingstone.
Cheadle, Thomas; Curate of Langtoft-cum-Cottam.
Christopherson, Henry; Incumbent of Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury.
Collier, C. J., Incumbent of Fairfield; Vicar of All Saints', Dartford.
Cunnynghame, Hugh Robert; Vicar of Thornton-le-Street.
Furneaux, H.; Rector of Heyford.
Hatch, H. J., Rector of Little Stambridge; Curate of Little Wakering.
Heaton, A. F., Curate of St. John's, Glasgow; Incumbent of Castle Douglas.
Hodgson, W.; Rector of Clifton, Westmorland.
Jackson, Robert David; Vicar of Carlton Miniott.
Knight, William; Vicar of Oughtibridge.
Lyne, C. N. R.; Curate of St. John and St. George, Exeter.
Mayow, M. W.; Rector of South Heighton with Tarring Neville, Sussex.
Moreton, Julian, Chaplain of Labuan; Colonial Chaplain of Penang.
Morris, Haywood; Curate of Broseley.
Moyle, Vyvyan Henry; Vicar of Eston, Ormsby.
Palmes, James; Rector of Escrick.
Penruddocke, T. A.; Curate of Easton, Wilts.
Perry, J. J. M.; Curate of Sidbury.
Philips, Gilbert H., Vicar of Brodsworth; Rural Dean of Selby.
Pilkington, Charles Henry, Curate of Bishopstoke; Rector of Letton.
Richardson, F.; Vicar of the new district of St. Mary Without, Carlisle.
Richardson, George; Vicar of Kilburn, Yorkshire.
Ross, W. M.; Curate of Ecclesfield.
Rowntree, Mark; Vicar of Newton-in-Cleveland.
Smith, Edgar; Curate of St. Edmund's, Salisbury.
Smythies, Henry Raymond; Vicar of Culverhall, Salop.
Spencer, William Strutt; Curate of Little Sampford, Essex.
Stevenson, Thomas; Curate of Christ Church, Lee.
Sutcliffe, John; Curate of North Dalton.
Tickell, Edward Arthur; Vicar of Ulrome.
Walker, J. Russell; Rural Dean for the city and north-east of Manchester.
Wood, R.; Vicar of the new district of Rosley, Carlisle.

The Temple Church is now closed, and will not be open for Divine service until Sunday, Oct. 4.

The church at New Barnet was dedicated to the Holy Trinity by the Bishop of Rochester on Thursday week. The church was erected by Messrs. Dove, of Islington, from the designs of Mr. Christian, of Whitehall-place. The Rev. G. Yeats is the incumbent.

The parish church of Oundle, Northamptonshire, had a narrow escape last week, the spire and tower having caught fire from spontaneous combustion, two or three of the peal of bells—the finest in the county, it is said—being seriously injured. Fortunately the fabric is insured.

On Thursday week the church recently built at Eastleigh for that part of the parish of South Stoneham near the Bishopstoke station was consecrated by the Bishop of Mauritius. The church has been erected almost entirely by voluntary contributions, Miss Yonge, the authoress, of Otterbourne, and Mr. T. Chamberlayne being the principal contributors. The cost is above £2000.

St. Matthew's Church, Ardwick, was consecrated last Saturday by the Bishop of Manchester. The structure has not yet been entirely completed; but very little remains to be done, and the work has been brought to a sufficiently advanced state to permit of the consecration and the opening services. The building is of the Early Decorated style of architecture, and will accommodate 750 worshippers, for which number seats have been provided. The architects are Messrs. Taylor, of Manchester.

The parish church of Whitburn, Sunderland, was reopened on Thursday week, when the Bishop of Durham preached. The restorations, which have been very general and extensive, are mainly due to the energy of the Rev. W. M. Hitchcock, Rector. They were carried out by Messrs. Austin and Johnson, architects; and, as additional accommodation was required, it was found needful to make the north aisle almost as wide as the nave and to extend it eastwards, to form an organ-chamber and vestry. The chancel-arch has been swept away and a new one erected. The general character of the new work is Early Geometrical. Serious defects existed in the foundations of the tower, and a somewhat costly and difficult process of underpinning was of necessity resorted to.

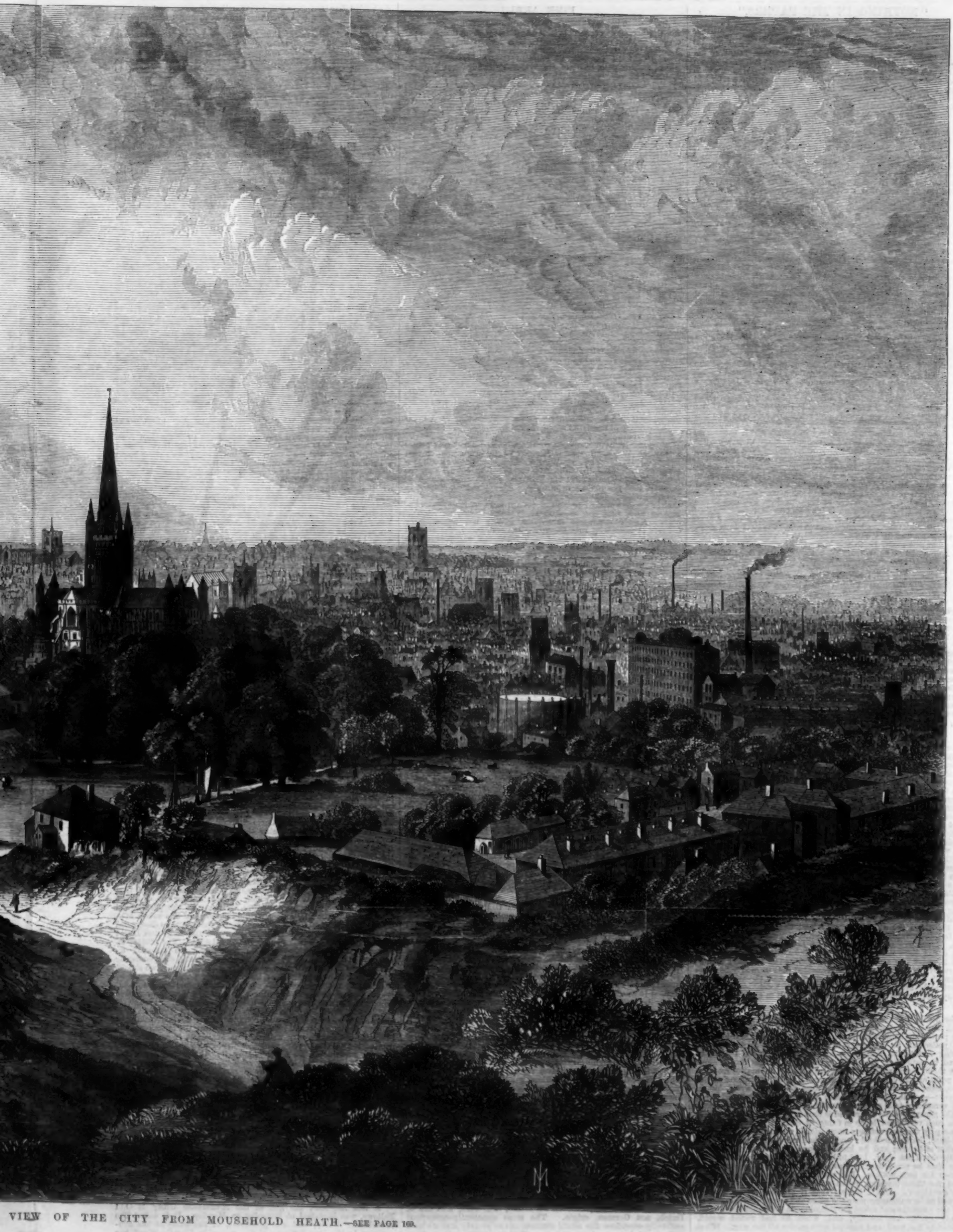
The Archbishop of York, in a letter he has addressed to his clergy, states that he shall be unable to hold the triennial visitation fixed for this year. His Grace has left England for a tour of four weeks on the Continent. The Archbishop of Canterbury will hold his next Ordination on Sunday, Sept. 20. On the same day the Bishop of Oxford will hold an ordination at Cuddesdon; the Bishop of St. David's, at Abergele; the Bishop of Ripon, at Ripon Cathedral; the Bishop of Ely, at St. Paul's Church, Bedford; Bishop Trower (special commissary), in Lichfield Cathedral; and the Bishops of Durham, Manchester, Llandaff, Lincoln, Salisbury, Ripon, Norwich, Bangor, Carlisle, Worcester, Gloucester and Bristol, Chester, and Rochester, in their respective dioceses. The Bishop of London intends to hold his next general ordination on Sunday, Dec. 20, in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

The Irish Church Commissioners' report was presented to Parliament on the day of the prorogation. The material points of the recommendations are said to be these:—A reduction in the number of dioceses from twelve to eight, by distributing Cashel, Kilmore, Meath, and Killaloe amongst the adjoining sees; the lowering of the incomes of the Bishops to £3000 each, with £500 extra for those who have to attend in the House of Lords; the reduction of the income of the Primate to £6000, and of the holder of the see of Dublin to £5000 should he remain an Archbishop, and to £4500 should he be turned into a Bishop; the abolition of all cathedral establishments, except those attached to the eight surviving sees; a reduction in the salaries of the Deans and in the number of Archdeacons; the giving of encouragement to tenants under church leases to purchase the perpetuity; and the relieving of Incumbents from the management of glebe lands. Sundry recommendations affecting the distribution of incomes are included.

The beautiful new village church of St. Thomas's, Stockton Heath, near Warrington, was consecrated, on July 31, by the Bishop of Chester. It is built of Runcorn stone, lined with white brick, in Geometrical Gothic, from designs by Mr. E. G. Paley, of Lancaster. The large east window, by Clayton and Bell, is the gift of Mrs. Greenall, of Walton Hall; the two smaller chancel windows, by the same artists, were given by Miss Forde, of Stockton Heath Parsonage. The window at the east end of the aisle and that in the north transept are also by Clayton and Bell: the former being a memorial window, erected by Mrs. Payne, of Bath, to the memory of her father, the late Mr. Edward Gaskell, and his wife, of Birchdale; the latter is the gift of Mr. Edward Greenall, M.P. for Warrington, also the donor of the vestry window. In the west are two fine windows of a somewhat different type and more gorgeous colouring: that in the nave, by Heaton and Butler, given by the firm of Messrs. Greenall and Whitleys, of Wilderspool; the other in the baptistery, by Gibbs, is a memorial window, erected, by the Rev. W. and Mrs. Hayes to the memory of an infant son. The other ornaments of the church are a fine pulpit and font, the latter the joint gift of Mr. G. Greenall, M.P., and of the architect; two splendid polished brass gaseliers, presented by Mr. Henry Foorde, of Surbiton; and a handsome pulpit-desk, the gift of Mr. C. Cooke, of Waterloo House.

A memorial to the Lord Chancellor, praying for a remedy for the evils which exist in connection with the patenting of inventions, has been adopted by the Manchester Patent Law Reform Association. It is suggested that commissioners should be appointed to represent mechanical, chemical, and natural science, and the memorialists express a belief that facility of access to the library of the Patent Office, and a moderate supervision, would lead to a voluntary abandonment of many patents, or to a revision of the applications for new ones.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT NORWICH: VIE



VIEW OF THE CITY FROM MOUSEHOLD HEATH.—SEE PAGE 169.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

It is hard to judge fairly of the conduct of people who are kept in such extreme good order as the subjects of the Emperor of the French. The recent little performance by Mdme. and Master Cavaignac was certainly essentially "little" in every sense of the word, and it is difficult to feel much sympathy with those whose discontent with Imperialism can derive comfort from such a two-penny demonstration. It would have been far more becoming had Mdme. Cavaignac permitted her boy to take his Greek prize, as it appears that the poor lad would have liked to do, amid the applause of his fellow-students. But we must be fair, and recollect how very few opportunities the Government of France allows for insulting it safely. The law is down upon Frenchmen for every overt act of disaffection, and the French Judges have manifest delight in pleasing the authorities and enforcing the law to the utmost. We have, luckily, no parallel case to set before ourselves; there is nobody—except, perhaps, some cracked Fenian—who would refuse to receive a prize from the hand of the Heir Apparent. But take America. We are unacquainted with the domestic arrangements of General Grant and Mr. Seymour; but, supposing that the former should become President, and that he should have a son who might be called on to distribute the rewards at West Point, and that a young Mr. Seymour should be the prizeman, we may be quite certain that the latter would not be told to refuse a book at the hands of young Mr. Grant. But then in the States, as here, people may say nearly what they like about those whom they dislike, and there is no justification for bringing politics into private life. Not only is the Frenchman in an entirely different position, but it is the Continental nature to take what are called "fine" revenges—little stabs that hurt a good deal and cannot be revenged; insults of the kind that in England only a woman can inflict, or cares to inflict. The French dynasty is not in much danger from the small spite of the educated classes while France, the instant that money is asked for, rushes, struggles, and fights to pour her hoards upon the Imperial counter.

I would add my tribute to the memory of the late Mr. John Douglas Cook, editor of the *Saturday Review*, and formerly of the *Morning Chronicle*. For more than five years I was in constant intercourse with him, I having an appointment on the staff of the latter journal, and my various occupations brought me into his company at all sorts of times and seasons. There is no need that I or anyone else should bear testimony to his extraordinary energy and skill as an editor, his monument is in the admirable journal which he created, and which is a noble addition to English journalism. But I should be glad to say that I have never known a man who was possessed of more true kindness of nature, or who, while expecting from those who assisted him the very best work which they could achieve, treated them more encouragingly while they were but warming to it, or gave them more credit and plaudit when they were doing all they knew. He was a very true friend, and one of that rare sort of friends who do not let their friendship cool merely because they lose sight of one another. Let the interval have been long or short, Mr. Cook's friend found him exactly what he had left him. He was a liberal, open-handed gentleman; and, while mourned by a very large number of his own class, I believe that a larger class of the humbler sort, in his own remote district, deplore the loss of a generous benefactor. It would be easy, and in a sense pleasant, to me to say much more, and to recall the good days when, under his leadership, I was endeavouring to make my way to the front; but this would be to speak of myself more than I desire to do. I would but lay a stone on the cairn raised to a lost friend.

Fair play. The rain spoilt the Protestant fête, and the reporters were justifiably discontent, I doubt not, at having to attend and listen to such speeches as were spoken. It was a heavy infliction so soon after the Session. But I don't think the unfortunate Protestants have had quite fair play. They had something to say, something to protest against; and, though one is perhaps unduly ready to see fun in many things which the Philistines hold serious, I cannot discover what there was ridiculous in a body of men assembling to testify their disapprobation of a political measure and to applaud the orations of speakers who had come from all parts to put that disapprobation into language. We were not encouraged to laugh when the working class gathered in the park to pronounce against the Government, and when their shouts broke out they were not called "yells." This is a free country, and we have a right to laugh at everything; but I do not see anything more ridiculous in Lord Fitzwalter's position than in Mr. Beales's. The weak may have to go to the wall; but why chalk on the wall that the weak are fools? That, I say, is not fair.

Now begin the usual vacation complaints about hotel charges, and the bills of tourists are again being served up for the general public. The big gooseberry has not appeared, but the big goose is plentiful. The Scotch hotels are, of course, the earliest subjects of controversy. I know something about them, and I believe the truth to be that a few of them are infamously extortionate and that the great majority make no charges that a reasonable pleasure-tourist should complain of. You do not expect to be treated like the commercial traveller who is about the country all the year, nor would you be content with his comparatively frugal feasts. The Englishman who goes from his London house, where all is liberal and elegant, and who wants his soup, fish, entrées, game, fruit, ice, good wine, and liqueur, should remember that these things cost him something, even when administered by his economical and disinterested Materfamilias, and that they may be expected to cost him a little more when supplied by a tradesman whose shop is open only a third of the year and who has to provide for his own Materfamilias and her progeny. I really do not see much excess in the charges which are exposed, except in two or three instances; but I repeat that there are a few hotels in Scotland to which no person should go who cares at all what he pays. I could, however, give a long list where the comfort is great and the price not too high. The fees-to-servants question is another. It ought to be understood. I am writing these lines in a London hotel of historical fame, and I have read half a dozen times within the last half a dozen hours, "The servants' fees are charged in the bill; and, as they receive excellent wages, it is requested that no money be given to them." This is meant, and acted upon, and the servants are exceptionally attentive and cheerful. If the hotel-keepers in the country are in earnest in the matter, they have it in their own hands.

The Scully case and its incidents have a painful character, which should almost take it out of my list of subjects. But, after needlessly protesting against the implied doctrine that the murder of an Irish policeman in Tipperary is at all a lighter crime than the shooting Z 2991 in Tottenham-court-road would be, I may be allowed to note that, even with a tragedy like this Scully affair before them, divers writers cannot help seeing the matter from an Irish point of view; and I use the word "Irish" not offensively to people, most of whom are among the best folk in the world, but in the sense——well, what one means by a tolerant wink and shrug when somebody tells one indignantly of a wrong. I am certain that the general feeling in Ireland is that in the circumstances there was no such very great harm in firing at Scully; and that, though it was a pity the poor officers were hit, it was Scully's fault. He was a hard, harsh landlord; and he had apostatised; and he had been shot at before; and he knew Tipperary; and all these facts together are, I am clear, held to have amounted to a sort of notice to him that he must expect a strong remonstrance if he persevered in giving his own notices. I do not believe that anybody will be hanged for these murders unless some private quarrel brings out Queen's evidence. And I believe that if any one of my readers happened to be wandering near the place and went into the cabin of one of the assassins and asked for refreshment he would be received not only kindly but merrily, and, when he had rested would, be guided to his road and amused with stories all the way. What are you to do with these Occidental Orientals, who have so much goodness and not an atom of morality or religion?

FINE ARTS.

THE FAIRFORD PAINTED WINDOWS.

At the meeting of the British Archæological Association at Cirencester, last week, Mr. Henry F. Holt revived the theory that Albert Durer was the designer and painter of the famous windows, twenty-eight in number, of Fairford Church, Gloucestershire, which, according to the late Mr. Winston, our chief authority on such matters, are "perhaps the best and most extensive specimens existing in this country of painted glass of the early part of the sixteenth century." This writer, however, nowhere alludes to their authorship. At first sight, and without direct reference to the windows, Mr. Holt's argument appears extremely plausible; but one soon feels that a great mass of probability against the accuracy of the ascription is ignored by that gentlemen. Before proceeding further it may be observed, as bearing somewhat on the question, that, in Mr. Holt's leisure, habits of investigation acquired in the practice of the legal profession (one notable result of which was the recently procuring the release of Mr. Wilkinson) have been brought, with rare enthusiasm for art, to the solution of various problems in art and art-history. During these inquiries several theories, relating chiefly to works of art in Mr. Holt's possession, have been by him propounded and published (in a series of articles contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*) which are scarcely less, if not more, surprising than would be the discovery of unique examples of Durer's glass-painting at Fairford. These theories relate to the supposed discovery of Michael Angelo's original picture of "The Dream of Life;" of Paul Veronese's original picture of "The Marriage at Cana," with a new reading thereof (both pictures now in the Leeds Exhibition); of a bas-relief, claimed to be a unique work in sculpture, by Rubens; and of "The Virgin and Child," as the subject of a Japanese porcelain group, and to entirely new explanations of several of Albert Durer's allegorical engravings. In several instances, however, his views appear to us purely visionary, though, from the nature of the inquiries, as unsusceptible of being absolutely disproved as of being proved. The author's research, enthusiasm, and extreme ingenuity always entitle him to a respectful hearing; but we are bound to say that, intermingled with great shrewdness, he reveals a frequent tendency to accept imaginary assumptions for proof, bare possibility for ascertained fact, and undoubtingly to draw inferences from supposititious premises. We should add also that he defies the contradiction of all critics, past or present; and reflects with satisfaction at having made indubitable discoveries which are simply unproved assertions.

Confining our attention now to these windows, we find little worth notice relating to them adduced from history or so-called tradition. That they were made expressly for their situation is proved by their adaptation to the perpendicular windows, peculiar to this country at the date the church was erected—about 1500—and by their containing the ostrich feathers and the "Ich dien!" of (necessarily from the style of the windows) the young Prince Henry of Wales, afterwards Henry VIII., who was created Prince in 1503. This, as Winston had already observed, disposes of the legend that the glass was taken by John Tame, the wealthy cloth manufacturer who built the church, from a ship he captured that was bearing it to Rome. No importance, either, can be attached to the circumstance, attributable to another tradition, that in the first printed account of the windows, which appeared as late as 1712, they are ascribed to "Albert Durell, an eminent Italian master"—a name subsequent writers not unreasonably inferred to have been substituted for "Albert Durer, the eminent German master." Hundreds of such traditional ascriptions have been proved to have originated in the desire to appropriate a great artist's fame. Throughout Spain the name of Albert Durer is associated with all old Flemish and German pictures, as nearly every early portrait in this country is dubbed a Holbein.

In regard to the unquestionably great merit of the Fairford windows, Mr. Winston gives it as his opinion that the east window of Winchester Cathedral is not inferior to any work at Fairford, though in a greatly damaged condition; and the first South Kensington Portrait Exhibition indicated that at a very early date there were artists of very high ability, possibly native as well as Netherlandish, German, and Italian, painting in this country, and intercourse with the Netherlands led to the introduction of many fine works by painters of the schools of the Van Eycks and other masters. Supposing that the Fairford windows and the two angels on the wall are, as Mr. Holt represents, German in character, may not the glass as well, be it observed, as the wall paintings, have been executed by a German artist residing in England? This question of national, like that of individual, character is, however, difficult to decide in a glass-painting. It would be almost impossible to discriminate some Netherlandish from German glass of the same period, as it would even some panel-pictures; and the style of an oil painter must necessarily undergo such modifications in dealing with glass as to be not easily recognisable. Even if, as Mr. Holt conjectures, there is a germ of truth in the first tradition named—that is to say, that the glass was simply brought by ship from the Paya Bas to Gloucester (then a port)—we are met by the improbability of it having been commissioned (necessarily so from the form of the windows) from a young artist living in a remote inland German town, whence the expense of carriage would then be very considerable, instead of the practised glass-painters (working close to seaports) of the Low Countries, then—Bruges especially, where glass was manufactured wholesale—a great centre of the art. The ability to produce the Fairford windows could, we believe, also be proved to have existed there. However great the merit we should expect to find in painted glass by Albert Durer, we should not be justified in asserting that no Low Countries artist could equal him in this, though not in other branches of art. Mr. Holt suggests that John Tame's agents at Antwerp may have been charged to obtain the best windows procurable, and may have intrusted their commission to the representatives of the great Augsburg house of the Fuggers, Durer's patrons, who had branch establishments at Antwerp and Nuremberg; but though ingenious, this again is merely a supposition. Taking up another line of argument, Mr. Holt intimates his opinion that Albert Durer was largely concerned in the designing and engraving of the woodcuts in the early "block-books" the "Biblia Pauperum" and the "Speculum Humanæ Salvationis;" and he very decidedly states that the designs for these *cannot* be disconnected from those for the windows, the mind that designed the windows having certainly drawn upon the woodcuts (in fact, all the subjects of the former are, with two exceptions, found in the latter); and he further affirms that there are forms of nimbi peculiar to the "Nuremburg Chronicle" and the "Schatzbehalter," and to these alone. But whatever Durer's possible connection with the two sets last-named, he could have had little property as inventor in the first-named and similar sets of woodcuts; and, if it were otherwise, that would not connect him with the Fairford windows. We have, in addition, the authority of Sir Charles Eastlake for what is besides a well-known fact, that nearly identical cycles of biblical and theological representation (understood as pregnant with typical signification far beyond what the most fanciful modern theologian would conceive) existed originally in mediæval MSS. illustrations, as in the Charlemagne Bible; and when wood-engraving was invented, the same subjects, and sometimes precisely the same designs, were repeated. Certain subjects and arrangements which appear to have been authorised during the Middle Ages were piously followed, even by the great painters, with no other change than that of superior treatment. The great argument of the Redemption was set forth by Michael Angelo and his predecessors and contemporaries, in the Sistine Chapel, very much as it was by illuminators, wood-engravers, and the glass-painters in Fairford and innumerable other churches. Moreover, a correspondent of the *Times*, "H. N. H.," pretty conclusively proves—as we must think, until Mr. Holt meets his objections in detail, instead of simply resorting to fresh and stronger assertions—that at least the "Biblia Pauperum" and the "Speculum Humanæ Salvationis" were, as was the previously generally-received opinion, produced before Durer, or even his father, was born, and are of Dutch, not German, origin. The same apparently-competent authority considers the nimbi common at the period; and we have little doubt he can give instances. Nothing follows, then, from the connection of the windows with the block-books, unless it be the probability that the windows, as well as these particular block-books, the subjects of which they reproduce, owe their origin to the Low Countries.

Having found our way thus far through a maze of conjectures, with probabilities and improbabilities tempting a hasty judgment on either side, and having satisfied ourselves that, whether or not Durer executed the windows, there is no positive evidence as yet to that effect, we will glance at what is known of the artist himself to see if it bears on the question. We find, then, a comparative hiatus of several years of Durer's early life, which would be conveniently filled up by supposing him occupied as a glass-painter. Yet it is remarkable that not one of his biographers has alluded to such occupation. Lenoir attributes to him three several series of windows formerly existing at Paris and Hirschau, but now destroyed; we are not aware, however, what proof can be brought in support of the attribution; very possibly, as in many similar instances, it is a myth. It is, notwithstanding, on record, and we commend the fact to Mr. Holt's attention, that he executed some of the "transparencies" of the fifteenth century, which are believed to have been used as substitutes for painted glass. Vasari mentions in his "Life of Raphael" that a drawing sent by Durer to the great Italian was painted in water colours on a fine linen cloth, which showed the transparent lights on both sides without white, water colours only being added, while the cloth was left for the lights, "which thing appeared wonderful to Raphael." It is observable, also, that the oil pictures of Durer's middle period exhibit richly-glazed breadths of local colour and but little chiaroscuro—exactly the characteristics which might be expected to be induced by practice in glass-painting. Still, however, this does not help to identify the Nuremburg master with the painter of the Fairford windows, and such characteristics more or less pronounced prevailed in early Northern art.

Coming at length to the internal evidence of the windows themselves, upon which mainly, when scrutinised by many competent judges, the issue must depend, we address ourselves to the more tangible evidence advanced by Mr. Holt. One item of this is to the effect that the lettering on the glass "is in the identical character invented by Durer and still known to printers as 'Albert Durer's alphabet.'" This apparently affords a strong position, which we must leave to the professed palæographist expert to attack or defend, merely observing that the lettering does not strike us as peculiar, and immediately following is the admission of the existence of two slight discrepancies, "the use of a final letter" between tracings from the picture of one of the prophets and from the letters in Durer's tract on his alphabet. Without pausing to consider whether (dates giving consent?) Durer's alphabet may or may not have been followed by or without his consent by the "letter writer" (the caligrapher being most probably distinct from the painter proper), we are confronted on the other hand by the difficulty, which Mr. Holt admits having felt, of accounting for the broad character of the draperies, and their freedom from the angular folds so distinctively characterising Durer's early works. To say that the draperies of Durer's oil paintings are broad is little to the purpose, for the pictures to which alone this observation could apply were those executed later in his career, whilst in the works produced about and some years after the date assigned as that of the Fairford windows the peculiar markings to which we allude are, we believe, uniformly conspicuous; and this particular difference in character is scarcely explained by the modification requisite in dealing with glass. In regard to Mr. Holt's belief in the existence of special inventions of Durer's (in two he has named he is certainly in error) and of resemblances to Durer's work in the general character and details of the windows, we must form an independent opinion, especially as that gentleman exposes his views to distrust by failing to prove that he has not mistaken Dutch woodcuts of anterior date for later productions of a German master. And now, finally, we submit the following impressions received during careful examination of the windows on a visit we have just expressly made to Fairford. First, that, except in secondary details of treatment, the invention and composition must not be credited to the painter or painters of the windows: the "motives" are drawn from sources open to and largely used by mediæval and later artists. Secondly, but perhaps first in significance, that the work of *at least three* artists is recognisable. We maintain without the slightest hesitation that the inferior painter of the upper lights *of* the east window had nothing to do with any of the lower lights, or was only employed on them in a subordinate capacity. The employment of more than one artist is every way consonant with probability. The execution of upwards of 120 separate subjects, or distinct figures, with all their extreme elaboration and infinity of detail, would have occupied a single artist several years—which is not consistent with likelihood and accepted dates; whereas the engagement of several painters under one master designer, if you will, is agreeable to the mode, probably obtaining anciently as now, of supplying these great series of decorations, whether the seat of their production was Nuremburg or Bruges, or whether executed by a band of glass-painters, itinerant or imported, as their brethren the architects and mason-sculptors often were. Thirdly, the windows have the naïve realism, minute imitation, and other generic characteristics of Northern art, which might be regarded as individual attributes by one more exclusively or best acquainted with a particular master. However, many of the heads and much of the costumes, upholstery, landscape, architectural and other accessories, struck us as decidedly Flemish; yet there are some details, figures, and even whole groups, which seem of German origin. The presence of these would be explained by supposing the engagement of a German as well as one or more Flemish artists. But we confess to having failed to discover anything that is beyond a doubt by Durer. On the other hand, looking to the internal evidence apart from the improbabilities already set forth, he may—so little do we really know of any work of his which could reasonably be brought into comparison—have executed portions of the windows. Since writing most of the above we learn it is reported that the monogram "A. T," which would answer to "Albert Thürer," the way the painter wrote his name at the period (and elsewhere with the addition of a representation of two valves of a door, *thür*), has been, curiously enough, for the first time discovered on the blade of the executioner's sword in the subject of David commanding his servant to slay the Amalekite. The subject is, however, in a painfully-mutilated state; and we detected no monogram, although the worthy parish clerk directed our particular attention to the sword. Had Durer executed the whole, we should expect to find his signature at the beginning or end of the series, or in one of the more, not one of the least, important subjects. Remembering from very recent and patent instances how uncertainly monograms are deciphered, and how frequently, though it may be unconsciously, "the wish is father to the thought" in their interpretation, we await further confirmation of an interesting yet still not wholly conclusive point. As illustrating the mistakes made in testing details, we may remark that Mr. Holt is said to have pointed to a particular piece of glass in the east window, representing grasses, as evincing Durer's hand by its minute fidelity, which quarry, we are assured on highly respectable local authority, was inserted, by way of restoration, by Hardman.

Lastly, the merit of the windows is unquestionably so great that the thanks of all are due to Mr. Holt for so effectually drawing attention to them; and, as representative works of almost unique importance and value, no care or expenditure should be spared to preserve them, without suffering the restorer to effect further injury than he has already inflicted.

At Harvard University this year the first prize for declamation was won by a negro.

The inauguration of the monument to commemorate the long struggle sustained by Poland against Russia took place, on Saturday, near Zurich. The memorial is erected on the battle-field where the Russians were defeated by Massena, in 1799.

A fine life-boat, the gift of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, was launched at Grimsby on Monday. It is called The Manchester Unity, and was presented, in the name of the subscribers, by the Grand Master of the order, to Captain Ward, the representative of the Royal National Life-boat Institution.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Towneley and Eastwood stable had quite a run of luck at Stockton on Thursday week, as Evelina, with 5 to 1 against her, and Lord Hawthorn (a 500-guinea yearling) won the first two races of the day, and then The Sawyer, 8 st. 6 lb., was only beaten a short head by The Spy, 8 st. 10 lb. in the last stride, after one of the finest finishes of the year. The news reached the Root Farm soon after the eighteen yearlings had set off, under Heseltine's charge, for York, and was regarded as a good sale omen. Minaret, another of the running Manganese family, beat Thorwaldsen cleverly in the Lambton Plate; Lambton the sire kept up his prestige with Ladas and Mercury; and Mandrake defeated Taraban cleverly for the Claret. Roderick Random and Doyle had a great time of it at Paisley, and bore off, among other prizes, "The Silver Bells" (dated 1620). It is difficult to get people to take to a Windsor meeting, more especially when an Ascot May meeting was voted one too much; but Mr. Frail did all that he could do with hard ground against him and Stockton to allure the betting men, who like a week in the north "at York August time."

Mr. Jackson's sale was the feature of the Tuesday afternoon, and a large assemblage met at the court of Blair Athol. The sale possessed a melancholy interest in consequence of the sadly-failing health of Mr. Jackson. The afternoon was not very genial, but still he appeared at the ringside in his Bath chair, and had a kind welcome for every friend. For a few minutes he left his chair and joined the company in one of the barouches, of which three were drawn up round the ring. Mr. Tattersall opened the proceedings by announcing that Mr. Jackson, after due consultation, had determined to sell off, at Fairfield, every sire, brood mare, yearling, and foal about the place, on the Saturday of the Doncaster week. The present sale was a good one. Twenty-five lots out of thirty were sold, at an average of about 208 gs., and all might have been disposed of if Mr. Tattersall had cared to take less than 50 gs., which he only did in one instance. Two yearlings, one of them Maid of Athol, were sold together (for 550 gs.) in consequence of being jointly entered in the Black Duck Stakes. The average of the half dozen Blair Athols was 182½ gs., a very good one considering that Fitzwilliam, the only winner by him, has cut up so badly. The best prices were 400 gs. for a St. Albans colt from Villaret; 870 gs. for a very clever bay by Knowsely from Violet from Voltigeur; 700 gs. for Brother to Witchcraft; and 500 gs. for Brother to Rustic. The three last were purchased by Captain Machell, and the premier of the afternoon by Colonel Astley. Blair Athol was duly visited, and many were the speculations as to what he would fetch. Three thousand was the lowest valuation we heard. Forty-four brood mares, several of them with foals, which will be sold separately; four sires, and five yearlings will be the lot. Several owners and trainers called in at Rawcliffe paddocks on their way back, to have a look at the yearlings for sale, as well as at Camerino, Underhand (who was on the eve of departure to join Kettledrum, Breadalbane, and King of Trumps), Neophyte, Claret, and Wyndham. Newminster and his son Victorious were located side by side at the original Fairfield stables, on the opposite side of the road. The old horse who has been the stay of Rawcliffe for some ten to a dozen seasons is very much wasted, but nearly a score of foals by him are expected next year. He was lying down with a pailful of crushed corn and bran beside him; and, although the mere shadow of his old self, his appetite is undeniable. Fever in the feet has been his great bane; but he is able to walk out into the paddock when the humour takes him.

The rain came down in earnest from eleven o'clock on Wednesday, and hence the labours of the committee, who put 300 loads of water on the course during the drought, were quite thrown away. The sales were very dreary and bad, but Bon Chevalier made 380 gs.—a considerable advance on the 220 gs. for which he was bought in at Worcester. Vespasian ran away so completely from his field for the Zetland Stakes, that people asked "Is there a second?" which proved to be a filly of Mr. Jackson's. The Yorkshire Oaks was a relief after two walks-over, to which the ancient stakes at York are painfully subject. Buttercup had given herself an overreach on the previous Saturday, and did not come, and eight went to the post. Leonie challenged within the distance, and, though apparently stopping all the way up, contrived to get home in front of Mysotis by half a length. The Convivial Stakes brought out two Stockton winners, Minaret and Ladas; but the son of Lambton, as neat and useful a colt as his sire was at his age, won, "with a ton in hand," Westminster second, and Toison d'Or third. The whole seven were placed for the Bradgate Stakes, in which La Mousse bore the old Eglinton tartan to the front in a canter; and Crocus walked over for the Black Duck Stakes.

THE FARM.

The drought has broken up so completely, in the teeth of the weather prophets, that you may now see the mushroom-maidens busily at work among the old grass, and even excited farmers going top speed with a switch down their home meadow, in hot pursuit of youthful trespassers. The harvest has proceeded very well, as, with the exception of one day, there has been no pour-down, but merely flying showers by day and some steady ones by night. Both on the sandy and clay soils of Notts the harvest home of this year pretty nearly corresponds in date with binding the first sheaf, except in 1826. Although, as a general thing, there is a sad scarcity of green crops, and good lambs vary from 15s. to £1 in consequence, it is remarkable how, even in the same districts, turnips, and more especially mangolds, differ; which shows that, as on the Tweedside, good farming is a great protection against drought. Wheat has come steadily down in six weeks from 67s. 7d. to 57s. 11d., and the reaction in favour of the new crop continues to such an extent that sanguine holders of the old are estimated to have lost from 15s. to 20s. per quarter.

The ram sale returns show prices to be far below last year; and Mr. William Lane's Cotswolds average £16 7s. 1½d. for fifty-two, as against £31 19s. 6d. for fifty in '67. Mr. Borton only lets privately, and has sold two prize sheep to Prussia. The Tathwell rams will be sold on Tuesday; and Mr. Rigden's will be sold and let on Friday.

The Towneley herd is now about twenty strong, and the old champion of the ring, Royal Butterfly, who seems to have taken quite a new lease of life, and to be "beautiful for ever," entered his twelfth year on Aug. 12. He runs out daily with a whole troop of calves round him, and his legs seem as clean and his thighs as plump as ever. A beautiful rich roan bull-calf by him, from Fifth Duchess of Lancaster, also of the Barmpton Rose tribe, arrived on Aug. 8, and takes rank as Royal Butterfly 22nd, with every chance of keeping up the winning charter of the tribe. Royal Butterfly 21st from Duchess of Lancaster 2nd, Alice Wharfdale's Butterfly from Alice Wharfdale, and Young Butterfly 2nd from Young Butterfly by Royal Butterfly (a mode of breeding which has had no ill results at Towneley) are the three other calves by the old bull, who looks not unlikely to emulate the span of Usurer and Rockingham. He has already exceeded the years of his sire Frederick, who, unlike him, had no seven years of "training" and travelling some thousands of miles to contend with. In point of constitution "The Royal" must be a perfect British oak. Alice Wharfdale and Alice Wharfdale 2nd are both to calve to him before the end of the year. There are only two calves as yet in the herd by Baron Oxford,—to wit, Baron Oxford's Beauty, from British Beauty, and a bull from Duchess 7th, who unites Bates and Frederick blood. Two more calves by him are expected this year. Grand Duke's Butterfly, by Fourth Grand Duke from Royal Butterfly's Duchess, seems likely to bring back a portion of the 320 gs. which were paid for the repurchase of her dam. Sixth Duchess of Lancaster is going on for Smithfield; but her age will, we believe, only permit of her going into the extra class. Mr. Eastwood has also a fat red cow, the Witch of Endor; and Mr. Peel a roan one, Bride of the Mere, which are said to be in preparation for Christmas.

We hear that a question has been raised respecting the pedigree of the celebrated mare Lady Derwent, which may result in the forfeiture of some of her prizes and cups. She was described at Islington as being "by Codrington, dam by St. Bennett, g dam by Sircingle." The owner, however, seems to have discovered the mistake soon after, and to have entered her for the Yorkshire Society's meeting, &c., as simply "by Codrington." Her dam is, we are informed on the best authority, not by St. Bennett, but a little, thick bay mare, used in a cart, and by a coaching sire called Roseberry. If it be the fact that she has only one cross of blood, Lady Derwent does immense credit to Codrington.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The thirty-eighth congress of the British Association for the Advancement of Science began, on Wednesday, at Norwich.

A general committee meeting was held in St. Peter's Hall—the Duke of Buccleuch in the chair. The report of the council was read by Professor Hirst. The treasurer's balance-sheet, showing a balance of about £120 in hand, was read, after which a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Galton, F.R.S., the general secretary. Professor Phillips moved the election of Dr. Thomas Thompson as general secretary, as successor to Mr. Galton, whom ill-health had obliged to resign; and hoped that Professor Hirst would continue his services as joint secretary. The motion was seconded by Professor Gassiot and carried unanimously. It was then announced that the following gentlemen had been nominated as presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries of the various sections, and they were all elected unanimously:—

Section A (Mathematical and Physical Science).—Professor Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., president; Admiral Manners, F.R.S., president of the Royal Astronomical Society, and Professor H. J. Stephen Smith, F.R.S., vice-presidents; Professor G. C. Foster, M.A., and R. B. Hayward, M.A., secretaries.

Section B (Chemical Science).—Professor Frankland, F.R.S., president; Professor W. A. Miller, D.C.L., F.R.S., and Warren De la Rue, Esq., F.R.S., vice-presidents; Dr. Brown, F.R.S.E., F.C.S., Dr. Russell, F.C.S., and F. Sutton, Esq., F.C.S., secretaries.

Section C (Geology).—R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., president; Professor Huxley, F.R.S., and Professor Harkness, F.R.S., vice-presidents; and G. W. Pengelly, Esq., F.R.S., and the Rev. H. Wimwood, M.A., F.G.S., secretaries.

Section D (Biology).—The Rev. J. M. Berkeley, M.A., F.R.S., president; W. H. Flower, Esq., F.R.S., and E. B. Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., vice-presidents; and Dr. M. Foster, H. D. Stainton, Esq., F.R.S., the Rev. H. B. Tristram, M.A., F.R.S., and Dr. E. Percival, Wright, F.L.S., secretaries.

Section E (Geography and Ethnology).—Captain Richards, F.R.S., Hydrographer to the Royal Navy, president; Sir Henry Rawlinson, Bart., F.R.S., vice-president; and H. W. Bates, Esq., assistant secretary to the Geographical Society, C. R. Markham, Esq., F.R.G.S., and Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., secretaries.

Section F (Economic Science and Statistics).—Samuel Brown, Esq., president of the Society of Actuaries, president; Sir W. Jones, Bart., vice-president; and Professor Leone Levi, F.R.S., Edw. Macroy, Esq., M.A., and F. Purdy, Esq., F.S.S., secretaries.

Section G (Mechanical Science).—G. Bidder, Esq., C.E., president; C. Hutton Gregory, Esq., president of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and J. Whitworth, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., vice-presidents; and P. Le Neve Foster, Esq., M.A., and J. F. Iselin, M.A., secretaries.

At a general meeting, in the evening, of the association in the Drill Hall, the Duke of Buccleuch surrendered the President's chair to Dr. Hooker, who delivered the address.

He began by alluding to its being thirty years since he first attended a meeting of the association at Newcastle, in 1838; when it was resolved to induce the Government to send an expedition to the Antarctic circle, which was effected, and he accompanied it, and had a share in the discovery of the Antarctic continent, the Southern Magnetic Poles, the Polar Barrier, and the ice-clad volcanoes of Victoria Land. He stated that he proposed to remark on the great advances made in botany in the last few years, with a divergence into Darwinism, after which he would allude to the early history of mankind. His first duty as president would be to introduce to the association the members of the International Congress of Prehistoric Archæology then assembled in Norwich. Next he brought forward the subject of the efforts of a committee of the council to induce the Secretary of India to adopt active measures to obtain reports on the physical form, manners, and customs of the indigenous population of India, and especially of those tribes which are still in the habit of erecting megalythic monuments; and he pointed out that within 300 miles of the capital of British India there is a tribe of semi-savages who erect dolmens, menaces, cysts, and cromlechs almost as gigantic as the Druidical remains of Europe. Some interesting accounts of the habits and customs of this Khasia people of East Bengal were given, and the president next proceeded to detail the proceedings of a committee of the association in reference to obtaining the placing of the natural history collections of the British Museum under one central management, and so arranged that they may be utilised in teaching the elements of zoology and physiology, while some assistance in this regard should be given to provincial and local museums. On the value of museums generally as adjuncts to instruction he dwelt at length. Turning to his own special science, he stated that great advances had been made during the last ten years in the departments of fossil botany and vegetable physiology. The knowledge of coal plants had been chiefly advanced by Geeppert and Unger on the Continent, and Dawson in Canada, and also by Mr. Binney, of Manchester, who had afforded much information on the least understood of the coal measures, known as calamities, which are shown to be members of the family of equisetaceæ. A good deal was next said of the information as to tertiary mines and on fossil botany generally; while the subject of a series of papers by Mr. Darwin on fertilisation of plants, in reference to discoveries in physiological botany, was elaborately expounded, dissertations on primroses and cowslips being specially dwelt upon; and it was stated that the discoveries mentioned had added whole chapters to the principles of botany, and that what Faraday's discoveries were to telegraphy, Darwin's would prove to rural economy. Having thoroughly exhausted this subject, the president next went on to discuss the position now held in the scientific world by Mr. Darwin's theory of the origin of species by natural selection, and contended that the treatise was not, as had been asserted, declining in scientific favour; but, so far from being a thing of the past, was an accepted doctrine with every philosophical naturalist, was elsewhere gaining adherents steadily, and was an avowed favourite with the rising schools of naturalists. This assertion was borne out by elaborate statements and illustrations, by which objections taken to the system on geological, astronomical, physical, and metaphysical grounds were answered. The next phase of the address was devoted to the prospects which the present meeting of the association opened. A new science—that of the early history of mankind, or pre-historic archæology, including the origin and language of art—had dawned upon the scientific world; and one of its discoveries was, that man had inhabited the earth for many thousands of years before the historic period. At this point the delicate subject of the respective attitudes of religion and science was discussed, and indications given of the desirability and possibility of their being able to walk hand-in-hand together. It was contended that a great number of eminent clergymen of all denominations had adorned science by their writings and religion by their lives, and much was said to prove that professors of religion need not have that fear of science by which many of them seemed to be influenced; and it was urged that there should be a union in the search after truth, as it refers to the spiritual history and condition of mankind, of the archæologist and the religious teacher. After enlarging and insisting on the value of science in establishing new facts and exposing old errors, the president concluded by saying that the bond which unites the physical and the spiritual history of man, and the forces which manifest themselves in the alternate victories of mind and matter in the actions of the individual, are, of all subjects that physics and psychology have revealed to us, the most absorbing and, perhaps, inscrutable. In the investigation of these phenomena is wrapped up the past and the future, the whence and the whither of man's existence; and after a knowledge of these the human soul still yearns and passionately strives.

Dr. Hooker resumed his seat amid loud cheers, and a cordial vote of thanks for his address was moved by Professor Huxley, seconded by Professor Tyndall, and supported by the Mayor of Norwich, who heartily welcomed the association to Norwich.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The grand annual gathering of the clans and athletic games of the Braemar Royal Highland Society are appointed to take place at Mar Castle, on Thursday, Sept. 3.

Thirty-three sheep, which had taken refuge from a thunderstorm under an oak tree on the estate of Mr. Heath, of Bickley, near Tenbury, were killed by lightning on Tuesday week.

The Western Counties Amateur Athletic Sports will be held at Westward Ho! Bideford Bay, on Thursday next, Aug. 27, under the patronage of the Earl of Portsmouth.

On Tuesday the Bradford Town Council adopted a resolution inviting the British Association to hold its annual meeting in Bradford at as early a period as possible.

A sad accident occurred on Monday at Athlone. A boat, containing seven artillerymen who were returning from a regatta on Lough Rea, capsized, and five of them were drowned.

A knighthood has been offered to Mr. A. Fairbairn, Mayor of Leeds, and accepted by him. This honour is conferred, no doubt, in recognition of the loyal welcome given by Leeds to the Prince of Wales in May last, when he opened the National Fine-Art Exhibition in that town. Sir A. Fairbairn's father was knighted in 1858, when the Queen opened the Townhall at Leeds.

The Registrar-General for Ireland's return exhibits a decrease of 46,811 acres in the total area under flax in 1868 compared with 1867. This decrease is spread over every county, with the exception of Wicklow, in which there is an increase of five acres. In the province of Ulster the decrease amounts to 42,408 acres. Of the number (1540) of scutching-mills in 1867 there were 1418 in Ulster.

A balloon ascent was made from Norwich, on Thursday week, by Mr. Simmonds, who was accompanied by a Norwich tradesman. The balloon rose rapidly to an altitude of two miles, but was borne towards the German Ocean. The aeronauts determined on descending, and succeeded in getting out of the car. The balloon, relieved of their weight, again sprang upwards, and was carried out to sea.

A board of arbitration for the settlement of disputes between masters and men in the pottery trade is in course of formation. A conference took place some short time since between a committee of the Stafford Chamber of Commerce and a select body of workmen, when the resolution to form the board was adopted, and it was agreed that the chamber should nominate ten members and the workmen ten.

There was an explosion, on Monday morning, at Hindley Green colliery, near Wigan; but all the miners escaped except one, a man named Abbott. The manager, Mr. Johnson, and two of his men, went in search of Abbott; but, as they were approaching the place where he was supposed to be, they were overpowered by the after-damp. Mr. Johnson was rescued, but his two companions and Abbott perished.

Mr. Carlyle, in accepting the presidentship of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, writes from Dumfries, where he is staying with some relatives:—"Your agreeable announcement has come round to me here. It is indisputable. I could not have been chosen to the presidency of your distinguished institution in a way more to my mind, or on terms less onerous. Of course I accept the honour, and intend to wear it as long as I am permitted. . . . I reckon it a spontaneous, gratuitous, and honest mark of respect, and value it as I should do few others."

The number of fatal casualties from bathing is unusually large this season. In addition to the many distressing instances already recorded, a sad case occurred at Morecambe Bay. The early bathers at that picturesque watering-place undress on a long ridge of sand, which, at low water, is left bare. On Monday morning, from miscalculation of the tide, a party from Bradford and Sheffield were surprised by the rising waves, and cut off from the shore. Four were drowned before assistance could reach them, and three others were saved with difficulty.

The sittings of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Liverpool were brought to a close yesterday week. Lay friends being admitted, the secretary read over a brief digest of the minutes taken during the several sittings of the Conference. He then moved that every act of the Conference (which in outline he indicated) be signed and sealed. The Conference journal was then signed by the president. Several votes of thanks were passed, including a cordial one to the friends who had so kindly entertained the ministers, for their Christian kindness and hospitality. The president then gave a closing address, in which he testified with deep emotion to the kindness of his fathers and brethren during the session. After a few verses had been sung, prayer was offered by the Rev. Gervoise Smith, and the proceedings terminated.

AGRARIAN MURDERS IN TIPPERARY.

Yesterday week a daring and fatal agrarian outrage was perpetrated at a place in the county of Tipperary called Ballyroohey, near Clonmel. On the morning of the 14th Mr. William Scully prepared to evict thirty families on one of his estates. Anticipating resistance, he took a small party of police to protect the bailiffs. A few of the tenants, warned of Mr. Scully's approach, armed themselves and retired to a barn, declaring that they did not wish to injure either the police or the bailiffs, but that they would never surrender. The police advised Mr. Scully to desist, but he appears to have determined on serving the notices. The result was that two policemen, Gorman and Morrough, were shot dead, and several of the party, including Mr. Scully, were wounded.

An inquest was held on Saturday. A constable described the affair as having been brought on by Mr. Scully's persisting in serving the notices after being advised by the police to desist. There were about one hundred people, men, women, and children, near the officers when they reached the house from which the shots were fired. These people were in a state of great excitement, and they assailed Mr. Scully with all sorts of cries; one man in particular kept calling out, "We might as well be dead as alive—what can we do?" The party in ambush fired a perfect volley, and the body of one of the deceased constables was riddled with balls. The jury found an open verdict, and expressed their opinion that the conduct of Mr. Scully was much to be deplored; and that the sooner legislative enactments were passed to put a stop to such proceedings the better for the peace and welfare of the country.

Mr. Scully's determination to turn out the tenants is said to have arisen from their refusal to accept a new lease he had prepared, in which they were required to give up their farms at twenty-one days' notice and to resign all claim for growing crops or compensation.

Early on Saturday morning a large force of constabulary scoured the country in all directions, and arrested nine persons. Their names are—Patrick and John Dwyer, one the owner of the house where the occurrence took place, who was found in bed, the other his cousin, who was found sitting beside a fire; John and James Green, sons of a tenant; John Heffernan and Timothy Heffernan, both tenants; Thomas Hogan; and Edward and Peter Birmingham, both servant boys. These persons were brought before the bench of magistrates at Tipperary on Saturday; and, after some inquiry, all were discharged with the exception of the two Dwyers and Heffernan, who were remanded for further evidence. It transpired during the inquiry that Patrick Dwyer, the owner of the house, spent the whole of Friday in the town of Tipperary.

Proclamations are posted in Tipperary, offering a reward by the Lord Lieutenant of £500 for the arrest of any of the party who fired on Mr. Scully and the police, and also a reward of £300 for information which may lead to their arrest.

Another outrage, unaccompanied, however, by loss of life, is reported from Ireland. The house of the Rev. Mr. Drew, at Youghal, was attacked on Sunday afternoon by a party of five men, who produced revolvers and demanded arms. They met with a stout resistance, Miss Drew acting courageously; and, after shots were exchanged, they withdrew. The residence is described as a castle, standing in ornamental grounds. One of its towers has on it a cannon, and the residents seem to have kept a stock of arms.

HOME FOR DESTITUTE AND STARVING DOGS, HOLLINGSWORTH-STREET, ISLINGTON.—SEE PAGE 192.

THE LATE G. H. THOMAS.

We lately announced with very much regret, which many of our readers have had good cause to share, the untimely death, in the prime of his manhood, of Mr. George Housman Thomas. His reputation as an artist has been sustained, and doubtless increased, by his works performed at the special command of the Queen, as well as by his designs for many illustrated books; and his pictures, both in oil and water colour, which have appeared in the public exhibitions. But it was in the pages of this Journal that his talents were first displayed; and among the most recent of his occasional contributions, in later days, to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, were some which cannot soon be forgotten. To mention but one—who does not remember having seen it at the time?—that very admirable piece, showing his best powers of humorous imagination, of masterly artistic execution, and delineation of human character, "A Ghost Story," published in our Christmas Supplement of 1865.

George Housman Thomas was born in London, on Dec. 7, 1824. He was educated at a school kept by Dr. Lord, at Trowbridge, in Wiltshire; but at an early age left school, and was apprenticed to Mr. G. Bonner, wood-engraver, in London. After his apprenticeship, he went to Paris, and started in that line of work on his own account. He settled in Paris, and there began to make designs for illustrated books. His productions attracted the notice of some Americans, who were about to establish an illustrated newspaper in the United States. They invited him to go to New York, which he did, remaining in that city two years. Some of his most graceful and finished drawings were made at this period for the engraving of American bank-notes. He returned to Europe, and, resolving to complete his artistic education and to become a painter, visited Italy for the sake of professional study. Happening to be in Rome at the time of the revolution of 1848, or, rather, the siege of Rome by the French army in 1849, he furnished to this Journal a series of vivid and truthful sketches of the animated scenes taking place in that memorable conflict, when Garibaldi, at the head of the Italian patriotic army, made an heroic defence of the venerable city. When Mr. Thomas again came to England he found constant employment as one of the principal draughtsmen of this Journal. At the outbreak of the war with Russia, in 1854, he drew, amongst other subjects belonging to the grand review of the Baltic Fleet at Spithead, a group of "Man-of-War's Men," consisting of four or five figures of sailors, in very ship-shape attire, which appeared in the Number for March 18, 1854. The Queen, who had reviewed the Fleet on that occasion, and had taken much pleasure, as we are proud to believe she usually does, in the Engravings presented in our Paper, was particularly struck with this one. Her Majesty sent for Mr. Thomas, and very frequently commissioned him, from that time forward, to make sketches in pencil, water-colour drawings, and pictures in oil, representing such events as might be worth pictorial commemoration, in which the Royal family were concerned. The scene in St. James's Park, when the Queen presented the Crimean medals to the soldiers; the Review in the Champ de Mars at Paris by her Majesty and the Emperor Napoleon; a painting of the Queen and Prince Consort reviewing the troops at Aldershott, which is now in the Leeds National Exhibition of Fine Arts; one of the Coronation of the King of Prussia; some delineations of her Majesty's visit to Germany, two years ago, for the inauguration of the Coburg statue of her lamented husband; and a painting of the Queen bestowing the Order of the Garter upon the Sultan, may be mentioned among Mr. Thomas's works of this class. Her Majesty is in possession of an album containing many valuable pencil drawings and water-colour drawings prepared by Mr. Thomas at her special desire. He continued meanwhile to design many illustrations for books, of which those for "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with their true representations of negro life and character, are perhaps among the best; and the designs for Mr. Wilkie Collins's story of "Armadale" should also be mentioned. The last pictures he sent to the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy were "Apple Blossom" and "Masterless," which were exhibited this year. Two of his very best works in oil-painting are the property of Mr. Lucas, the contractor: one is "Rotten-Row," with admirable figures of horses and riders; the other is "The Ball at the Camp of Boulogne." But his small portraits in pencil and crayon were no less remarkable for their truth to nature and for their freedom of drawing and delicacy of touch. Yet his chief power was that of being able to seize the character and general appearance of any particular figure or incident that he saw, and to hit it off to the life with great spirit and accuracy of drawing many hours afterwards, and without the assistance of notes or models. This power was especially shown in his delineation of horses. We have observed also his keen sense of humour, which caused some overtures to be made to him by the proprietors of *Punch*; but these were rejected, from his fears that if he once began this style he should find it so fascinating that he would not have any time for painting.

The career of this accomplished artist was cut short, unhappily, by the breakdown of his health, to which an accident—falling from his horse, which caused some injury to the brain—may have partly contributed. He died at Boulogne on the 21st ult., having gone there, a few weeks before, with his wife and children, in hopes of recovery. He was greatly esteemed and beloved for his many private

THE LATE G. H. THOMAS, ARTIST.

NEW WESLEYAN COLLEGE, BELFAST.—SEE PAGE 182.

virtues. It is proposed, we hear, to open a public exhibition of some of his works early next year. A number of influential persons have, in the mean time, agreed to present a memorial to her Majesty and to the Prime Minister, suggesting that a pension may well be granted to the widow of an artist whose works, representing so many incidents of recent national history—such as those episodes, at home, of the Crimean War, in which the Queen was personally an actor—have really a national importance.

The portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Cundall and Co., of New Bond-street.

PRIZES TO HEAD MASTERS OF ART-SCHOOLS.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education having, by a minute dated Jan. 3, 1868, offered prizes—viz., one sum of £50, three sums of £40, five sums of £30, ten sums of £20, twenty sums of £10, to the head masters of the Schools of Art in the United Kingdom in which the general amount of work, considered with reference to the number of students under instruction, should be found, after the examinations, to be most satisfactory; and having had the results of the recent examination laid before them, have awarded the above prizes as follow:—£50 to Charles D. Hodder, Edinburgh. £40 each to J. S. Rawle, Nottingham; J. P. Bacon, Stoke-on-Trent; Edwin Lyne, Dublin. £30 each to D. W. Raimbach, Birmingham; Edw. R. Taylor, Lincoln; W. G. Muckley, Manchester; C. M. Clarke, West London; Louisa Gann, Bloomsbury. £20 each to W. L. Casey, St. Martin's; Susan A. Ashworth, Edinburgh; Joseph Kennedy, Kidderminster; John Sparkes, Lambeth; Robert Greenlees, Glasgow; John Anderson, Coventry; Herbert Gilbert, Lancaster; Walter Smith, Leeds; George Ryles, Warminster; S. F. Mills, Spitalfields. £10 each to James Ford, Macclesfield; J. S. Goepel, Frome; John N. Smith, Bristol; F. M. Black, Kilmarnock; W. H. Sounes, Sheffield; Samuel Elton, Darlington; James Carter, Hanley; F. F. Hosford, Llanelly; William Stewart, Paisley; Alexr. Macdonald, Oxford; W. H. Stopford, Halifax; W. C. Way, Newcastle-on-Tyne; John Parker, St. Thomas, Charterhouse; W. J. Baker, Southampton; J. B. Birkmyer, Exeter; Robert Cochrane, Norwich; Edwin Chandler, Hull; W. T. Griffiths, Ipswich; John Finnie, Liverpool (South District); R. C. Puckett, Bath.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News* states that some experiments have been made at Königsburg with the new arm called the Kugelspritze, or bullet-squirt. It has thirty-seven barrels, all of which can be fired from six to nine times a minute, thus making from 200 to 300 shots in all. The weapon, resting on a support, is fired like a rifle, the recoil being broken by a strong spiral spring. The results do not appear to have been satisfactory.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that several rather large parcels of gold have been sent into the Bank of England, and that there has been scarcely any demand for gold on Continental account, the market for English Funds has continued in a very inactive state. Nevertheless, the fluctuations in prices have been trifling. Consols, for Money, have been done at 93⅞ ⅞; Ditto, for Account, 94; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 93¾ to 94; Exchequer Bills, 17s. to 21s. prem. Bank Stock has marked 343 to 345.

The dealings in Indian Securities have been on a very moderate scale. Prices, however, have ruled steady:—India Stock, 214 to 217; Ditto Five per Cents, 114¾ to 115; Ditto Four per Cents, 104½ to 104⅞; India Bonds, 23s. to 28s. prem.; Rupee Paper, 105 to 105½, and 109⅛ to 110¼.

The sum actually paid into the French Treasury on account of the new loan of £18,000,000 was £26,000,000. The greater portion of this amount will be repaid to the subscribers. On large applications only about 2½ per cent has been allotted.

The demand for money has fallen off considerably, both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street. In the open market the best bills have been readily discounted, as follow:—Thirty to sixty days, 1⅞ ⅛; three months', 1¼; and four to six months', 2¼ to 3 per cent. In the Stock Exchange loans for short periods have been offered at 1¼ per cent. Even at that low figure very little money has changed hands. Everywhere the supply is considerably in excess of the demand.

On the Continent the number of commercial bills afloat is very moderate. Prices therefore have shown no improvement. The Bank rate at Paris is still 2½; at Berlin and Vienna, 4; at Frankfort and Amsterdam, 2½; at Turin, 5; and at St. Petersburg 7 per cent.

The stock of bullion in the Bank of France is now over £51,000,000, caused in some measure by the immense quantities of gold drawn from this country during the last six months. On the Paris Bourse the Three per Cent Rentes have been 70f. 55c.

The wheat trade has been in a most inactive state this week. A fall of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter has taken place in the value of English wheat and about 1s. in foreign. All spring corn, however, has sold at full prices. The new crop of wheat is turning out very large, and in fine condition. On many soils the produce is equal to fifty-six bushels per acre, and many of the wheats weigh 65 lb. per bushel. This is a considerable increase over last season; still, we doubt much whether the quotations will rule low for several months. It is true that there are full average supplies of foreign grain in warehouse, and that the quantities on passage are seasonably good; but we must not forget that the stocks of old wheat in the hands of our farmers are almost wholly exhausted, and that, as a consequence, we have commenced the consumption of the new crop at a much earlier period than usual. The quantity of foreign wheat required by our millers for mixing purposes will be considerably less than in the general run of years.

There has been an improved feeling in the cotton market, arising from an increase in the demand for Manchester goods, and prices have shown an upward tendency. Within the last few days, however, the transactions have fallen off. At New York, on the 19th inst., middling upland cotton was selling at 30 cents per lb.; the price of gold was 144¼, and the sterling exchange on London, 109½. The new crop of cotton in the United States is estimated at from 2,200,000 to 2,500,000 bales. Picking has been commenced in some States.

The Council for India have disposed of £200,000 in bills on Calcutta and Madras. The minimum price was 1s. 10½d. per rupee. The biddings showed a further diminution in the demand for remittances to the East.

The value of the wheat imported into France during the first five months of the present year was £5,813,000, against £1,758,000 in the corresponding period in 1867, and £35,300 in 1866.

The surplus of the amount in silver—£350,000—for the Abyssinian expedition has been disposed of at 54¼d. per ounce.

The prospectus has been issued of the Kennington Market Company, with a capital of £80,000, in shares of £10 each. The market will be built at Kennington, and opened in about four months, and is to conducted on the co-operative principle.

Bonds representing £140,500 of the Egyptian Government Loan of 1864 have been drawn to be paid off at par in October next. The numbers will be published in due course.

In the Foreign House considerable firmness has prevailed, and an almost general advance has taken place in the quotations:—Brazilian, Egyptian, and Peruvian, 1862, have improved 1; Argentine, Chilian, Turkish, 1856 and 1862, and Russian, ½; Mexican and Spanish, ¼. Austrian, 1859, 62 to 64; Brazilian, 101 to 103; Buenos Ayres, 87 to 89; Chilian, 101 to 103; Columbian, 89 to 91; Danubian, 74 to 76; Ditto, 1867, 77 to 79; Equador, 13 to 14; Egyptian, 92 to 84; Ditto, 1864, 84 to 85; Ditto, English scrip (£15 paid), ¼ dis. to ¼ prem.; Ditto Debentures, 94 to 95; Greek, 13 to 13½; Ditto Coupons, 5½ to 6; Honduras (all paid), 82½ to 83½; Italian, 1865, 78 to 80; Ditto, Maremmana Railway, 53 to 55; Mexican, 15 to 15½; Ditto, 1864, 8 to 9; New Grenada, 14¼ to 15¼; Peruvian, 1865, 79 to 80; Ditto, 1862, 94 to 96; Portuguese, 1863, &c., 38 to 39; Russian, 1822, 90 to 92; Ditto, 1850, 87½ to 88½; Ditto Three per Cents, 54½ to 55½; Ditto, 1862, 58 to 60; Ditto, Anglo Dutch, 93 to 94; Ditto, Nicolas Railway, 66½ to 67; Spanish, 34½ to 35½; Ditto, 1867, 34 to 34¾; Ditto Deferred, 33 to 34; Swedish Scrip, 2 to 3 prem.; Turkish, 1854, 86 to 88; Ditto, 1858, 67 to 68; Ditto, 1862, 64½ to 65½; Ditto, 1863, 58 to 60; Ditto Five per Cents, 38¾ to 39; Ditto, 1865, 61 to 62; Ditto Four per Cents, 103 to 105 ex div.; Venezuela Three per Cents, 12 to 13; Ditto, 1862, 23 to 25; Ditto, 1864, 23 to 25; Austrian, 51 to 53; Dutch, 57 to 59; Ditto Certificates, 89 to 91; Italian, 1861, 52 to 52½; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 71¾ to 71¾; Ditto, 1864, 69 to 71; Ditto, 1865, 70 to 70¾; Ditto, 1868, 67 to 69; Ditto, 1874, 75 to 80; Ditto, 1904, 66 to 66¾ ex c.; Massachusetts, 91 to 93; Virginia, 52 to 56; and Ditto Six per Cents, 33 to 35.

Colonial Government Securities have moved off slowly, but prices have ruled firm:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, 104½; Ditto Five per Cents, 99½; Cape Five per Cents, 1900, 101¼; Natal Six per Cents, 108½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 103½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 99½; New Zealand Five per Cents, 97⅞; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 1875, 101½; Ditto, 1886, 102; Queensland Six per Cents, 1882-5, 105½; Ditto, 1891, 105½; Tasmanian Six per Cents, 1895, 105; Ditto, 1893-7, 105; Victoria Six per Cents, 1891, 114½.

In the value of Bank Shares very few fluctuations have taken place. The amount of business transacted has been by no means extensive. Agra, A, 11½ ex div.; Ditto, B, 8⅞; Australasia, 54⅞; Bank of Egypt, 35; Bank of Otago, 4⅞; British North American, 50; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 19½; Consolidated, 4⅞; Imperial, 17; Imperial Ottoman, 10⅞; Land Mortgage of India, ⅞; London and County, 50 ex div.; London Joint-stock, 32½; London and Westminster, 67; Ditto Scrip, 5⅜; Metropolitan, 6⅞; Midland, 19⅛ ex div.; Union of Australia, 46½; and Oriental Bank Corporation, 44⅛.

Miscellaneous Securities have changed hands quietly. Anglo-American Telegraph, 21½; Atlantic Telegraph, 26; Ditto Eight per Cents, 81½; Australian Mortgage Land and Finance, 4⅛; Credit Foncier of England, 2⅛; East India Irrigation and Canal, 17⅞; Viceroy of Egypt Nine per Cent Loan, 92½; Electric and International Telegraph, New, 16 ex div.; General Credit and Discount, 5⅜; Hudson's Bay, 15½; International Financial Society, 3½; London Provincial Telegraph, 3½; Ditto, Preference, 1⅝; London Financial Association, 6⅞; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 109½; National Discount Company, 11½; Reuter's Telegram, 49 ex div.; Royal Mail Steam, 64; Scottish Australian Investment, 113; Submarine Telegraph, 91; Trust and Agency of Australasia, 2; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 6; and Viceroy of Egypt's Mortgage Loan, 73½.

In the Railway Share Market business has been on a limited scale, and prices have ruled about stationary. The dividends of the North-Eastern Railway are as follow:—On the Berwick section at the rate of 4½; York, 3½; Leeds, 2½; Carlisle, 6½; Darlington, 6½; and on the Thirsk and Maldon 4 per cent per annum. The directors of the South-Eastern have proposed a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, against 2 per cent last year. The dividend of the Rhymney Railway will be at the rate of £1 15s.; South Devon, £1 10s.; and the Great Southern and Western, 5 per cent per annum. The principal feature in the Railway Market is the continuous fall in Erie Railway shares, which has amounted to 30 dols. during the past three weeks. We understand, also, that the Illinois Central Railway Company have passed a resolution calling in 1,000,000 dols. of the Seven per Cent Construction Bonds, at the rate of 120 per cent. The numbers will doubtless be shortly announced.

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 76½; Great Eastern, 37⅛ ⅜; Great Northern, 106; Great Western, 48⅜ ⅛; London, Chatham, and Dover, 19⅜; London and North-Western, 116⅞; London and South-Western, 89 ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, 42⅜; Metropolitan, 111⅜ 11⅜ ex all; South-Eastern, 76.

British Possessions.—Bombay and Baroda, 104; Eastern Bengal, 105; East Indian, 107⅜ ⅝; Great Indian Peninsular, 105½; Great Western of Canada, 15½; Madras Five per Cent, 105⅛ ⅞; Scinde Five per Cent, 103⅛; Ditto, Delhi, 103½; Ditto, Punjaub, 103⅛ ⅜.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of	...	...	£201,170
A decrease of public deposits of	...	...	224,506
A decrease of other deposits of	...	...	34,495
A decrease of Government Securities of			600,000
An increase of other securities of		...	24,428
A decrease of bullion of	...	...	65,528
An increase of rest of	...	...	9,161
An increase of reserve of	...	...	222,922

The circulation, including bank post-bills, is now £24,736,090; public deposits amount to £2,864,234; and private deposits to £20,172,244. The securities held represent £30,411,316; and the stock of bullion is £20,735,201. The rest stands at £3,353,949.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Monday).—There was a good supply of new English wheat on offer here to-day, the quality of which was good. The demand, however, ruled very inactive, and sales could only be effected at a decline of fully 2s. on last Monday's currencies. In foreign wheat there was very little doing, and prices were lower on the average. Fine new malting barley commanded extreme rates, but low grinding qualities were cheaper. Malt was dull, and drooping in value. Good sound oats changed hands at a slight advance, but inferior Russian were 6d. per quarter cheaper. Beans and peas were quiet, but prices were well maintained. Country flour was offered on lower terms, but town-made qualities were without change.

Wednesday.—There was only a moderate attendance of millers at Mark-lane this morning, and very little business was transacted in any kind of produce. Both English and foreign wheat were nominally unaltered in value, but the tendency of prices was downwards. The flour trade was extremely quiet, and both foreign and country marks were lower to sell. All spring corn commanded late rates, with a limited inquiry.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1110; malt, 800 qrs.; flour, 970 sacks. Irish: Oats, 500. Foreign: Wheat, 2620; barley, 3130; oats, 50,340; maize, 7040 qrs.; flour, 640 sacks.

English Currency.—New white wheat, 56s. to 62s.; new red, 54s. to 58s.; barley, 31s. to 44s.; malt, 54s. to 75s.; rye, 36s. to 40s.; oats, 22s. to 34s.; beans, 44s. to 58s.; peas, 42s. to 45s. per quarter; flour, 42s. to 54s. per 280 lb.

Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 55s. 0d.; barley, 42s. 0d.; oats, 30s. 4d. per quarter.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 52,223; barley, 845; oats, 1437 quarters.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8½d. to 9½d.; and of household ditto, from 7d. to 8d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Seeds.—There has been a steady demand for English seeds during the week, and the quotations have ruled firm. White clover has advanced 4s. to 5s. per cwt. Linseed and rapeseed has been quiet.

White turnip, 15s. to 19s.; swede, 16s. to 19s. per bushel; canary, 52s. to 70s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s.; sowing linseed, 70s. to 73s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 62s.; rapeseed, 50s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes—English, £10 10s. to £12; foreign, £10 to £12; rape cakes, £5 10s. to £6 per ton.

Tea.—The public sales of tea have gone off with fair spirit, and the quotations have been maintained.

Sugar.—The market is quiet for both raw and refined goods, and prices rule in favour of buyers. Stock, 76,960 tons, against 100,217 tons in 1867.

Coffee.—By public sale, native and inferior East Indian coffees have changed hands on rather lower terms. Otherwise, the market remains steady.

Rice.—Only a moderate business is doing both on the spot and for arrival, but prices are without change. Stock, 21,831 tons, against 4892 tons last year.

Provisions.—The favourable change in the weather has caused a reaction in the butter market, and values have been on the decline. The bacon market is dull, and holders are offering on lower terms. Cheese and lard have ruled steady, but beef and pork have been neglected.

Spirits.—The market for rum remains quiet, at stationary currencies. The stock in London is 27,031 puns., against 36,667 puns. last year. Brandy and grain spirits are dull, but without change as to prices.

Hay and Straw.—New meadow hay, £3 10s. to £5; old ditto, £4 to £5 10s.; new clover, £3 10s. to £5 10s.; old ditto, £4 to £5 10s.; straw, £1 10s. to £1 16s. per load.

Wool.—The public sales of colonial wool are progressing heavily. The attendance of both home and foreign buyers is only moderate, and prices show a decline of ½d. to 1d. on good wools, and of 1d. to 2d. on inferior and greasy qualities, as compared with the average of last series.

Potatoes.—There have been fair average supplies of potatoes on sale, for which the trade has ruled steady, at prices varying from 5s. to 9s. per cwt.

Hops.—There is less firmness in the market here in consequence of the more favourable accounts received from the plantations. Purchasers operate sparingly, and only to supply immediate wants. Some considerable parcels of the new growth have been disposed of, at from £5 to £8 per cwt.

Oils.—Linseed oil on the spot is quoted at £31; English brown rape, £32; refined, £34; foreign, £35. Olive and cocoanut oils are firm, but quiet. Fine Lagos palm is obtainable at £40.

Tallow.—The market is steady, at 44s. 6d. for P.Y.C. on the spot. For new Y.C., just arrived, 45s. is demanded. Town tallow is 43s. 3d. net cash.

Coals.—Newcastle, 15s. 6d. to 16s.; Sunderland, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 9d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—To-day's market was but moderately supplied with beasts, in, for the most part, middling condition. For most breeds the demand ruled steady, at Monday's advance in the quotations. The best Scots and crosses sold at 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. Prime sheep were scarce, and in fair request, at full prices; but inferior breeds were dull, at barely late rates. The top figure was 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. Lambs moved off slowly, at from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per 8 lb. The supply was by no means extensive. Prime small calves were quite as dear as on Monday. Otherwise, the veal trade was somewhat heavy. Pigs and milch cows were very dull, at late rates.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; neat small porkers, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; lambs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; suckling calves, 21s. to 26s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s. to 28s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 960; sheep and lambs, 12,800; calves, 550; pigs, 30. Foreign: Beasts, 300; sheep and lambs, 1800; calves, 400.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d. per 8 lb. by the carcase.

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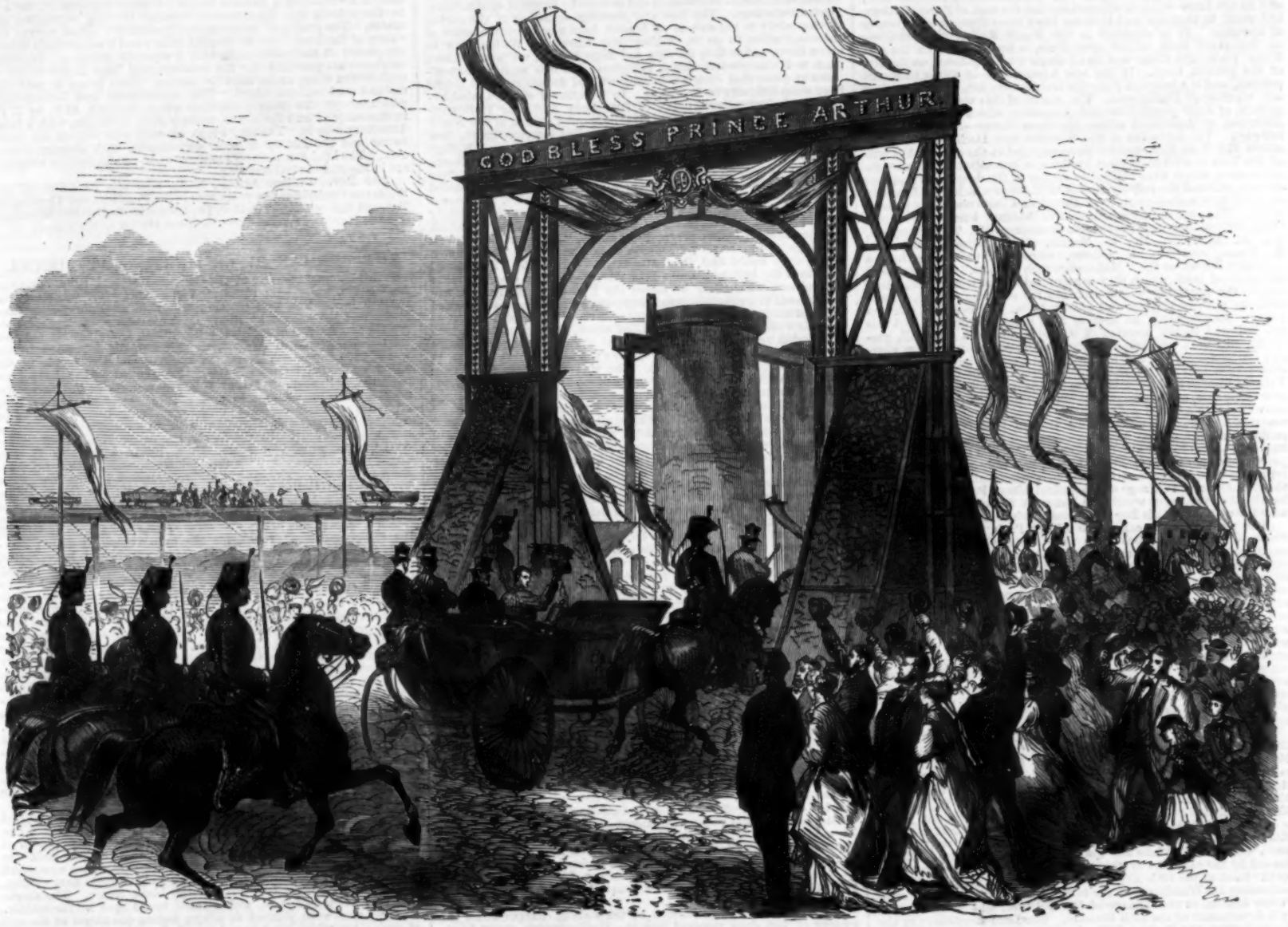
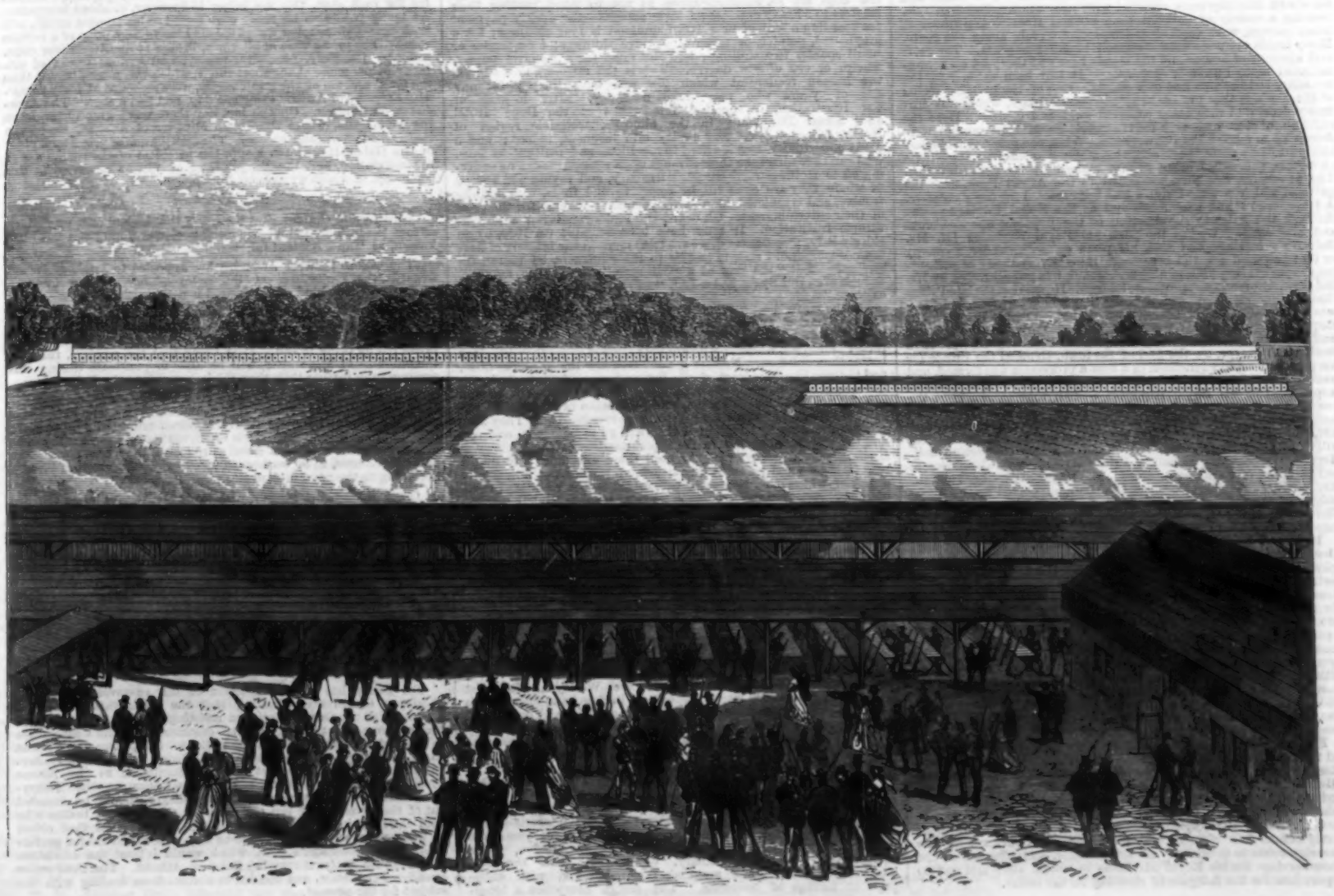


VISIT OF PRINCE ARTHUR TO THE TEESIDE IRONWORKS, NEAR MIDDLESBOROUGH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE GERMAN RIFLE MEETING AT VIENNA: THE SHOOTING-RANGES.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

PRINCE ARTHUR AT MIDDLESBOROUGH.

It is probable that many English people of mature age, and not extremely ignorant, never heard of Middlesborough before now, and do not know what or where it is; but the visit of Prince Arthur, last week, to that new and thriving town gives them an opportunity of learning. It is situated in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the right bank of the river Tees, a few miles from the sea. Forty years ago there was but a single dwelling-house on the site of the present town. It has now a population of thirty thousand persons, and is a borough since the late Reform Act, entitled to elect one member of Parliament. The causes of this wonderfully rapid growth of local population and prosperity, which matches that of American or Australian cities, are three things—coal, iron, and railways. The extension of the Stockton and Darlington Railway across the Tees first enabled those engaged in the coal trade south of the Tees to send their coals by the new line at once to the coasting-vessels, which were obliged to anchor in the deeper parts of the estuary, without the employment of the lighters which were formerly required by the shallow state of the river a little above the present town. The railway communication having been made complete, several spirited gentlemen, including Mr. T. Richardson, Mr. H. Birkbeck, Mr. S. Martin, Mr. J. Pease, jun., Mr. E. Pease, and Mr. F. Gibson, associated themselves into a company, known as the "Middlesborough Owners," and purchased 520 acres of land, where they constructed docks, wharves, staithes, and all the necessary accommodation for seagoing vessels, a commodious railway station, and a new town. In less than thirteen years a dock covering an area of nine acres was opened, and this was followed by the erection of a custom-house, a townhall, gasworks, churches, and other public buildings. About eleven years ago the prosperity of the town received a strong impetus from the discovery of iron ore in the adjacent range of the Cleveland hills. This led at once to the construction of blast-furnaces, iron-foundries, iron-shipyards, and other establishments, in which the ore could be converted into a useful and profitable article of commerce. So rapid was now the progress of the town that in 1853 it had become of sufficient importance to receive a charter of incorporation; and its first Mayor was Mr. H. W. F. Bolckow, of Marton Hall, the leading partner in an extensive iron business, the only candidate for the representation of the new borough in Parliament, and the philanthropic donor of the large and beautiful Albert Park, in the neighbourhood of the town, which was last week formally opened for the use of the public by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur.

The park, which is called the Albert Park, in memory of the Prince Consort, comprises more than seventy-two acres of land, purchased about two years ago by Mr. Bolckow, with the view of presenting it to the inhabitants of his town as a place of healthful recreation. It is half a mile from the southern extremity of the town. It has already been planted by its donor and other gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood. The walks are well planned and laid out; there is an avenue of Wellingtonias in the park, which will afford shade and shelter to future generations. There are two large pieces of ornamental water, one covering nearly four acres at the east end; the other covering an area of one acre near the west entrance. A good cricket-ground has been laid out, and a bowling-green also. There is a circular piece of ground in the centre of the park which is reserved for statuary. Three sides of the park land is to be appropriated to the erection of villa residences.

Prince Arthur, attended by Colonel Elphinstone, Sir John Carroll, and Lieutenant Pickard, arrived at Middlesborough on Monday week, at five in the afternoon. He was received at the railway station by the Mayor, Mr. W. R. Hopkins, the town clerk, and the members of the Corporation; as well as by Mr. Bolckow, who was to be the host of his Royal Highness at Marton Hall. The Archbishop of York was also there, and joined in greeting the Prince. Having been entertained that night at Marton Hall by Mr. Bolckow, his Royal Highness, next day at noon, was conducted into the town by a grand procession. It was headed by the members of the Corporation in carriages, preceded by the band of the 15th Hussars. The Mayor's carriage followed, containing his Worship and the town clerk. Next in order came Prince Arthur, in the carriage of Mr. Bolckow, which was escorted by a detachment of the 15th Hussars. The Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding, the Earl of Zetland, and the members for the same division and that of South Durham followed; and then the Mayors of several towns in Durham and Yorkshire. Railway officials and various friendly societies joined the procession. The roads and streets all the way were crowded with spectators. Tall flagstaffs, bearing a variety of national banners, and streaming pennons of many colours, were erected at frequent intervals along the route. Many bands of music were stationed in different parts. The roofs and windows of houses and the stands here and there set up accommodated many hundreds of people. It had been raining in the morning, but the rain had now ceased. One of the prettiest sights of the day was that presented by the market-place, which was profusely decorated with many coloured flags and devices. Here the children of the various Sunday-schools in Middlesborough were drawn up to receive the Royal visitor. When the procession reached this part of its route the National Anthem was sung by these little choristers, the effect being nowise marred by the childish voices. The procession was then continued to the Albert Park, near the gates of which a grand stand had been erected for the sightseers. A large crowd had assembled, and as the Royal carriage passed through the gateway the cheering of the populace was vociferous and prolonged. Within the park his Royal Highness left Mr. Bolckow's carriage and took his place on a dais under a canopy or tent prepared for the occasion. Here the ceremony of presenting the park to the public of Middlesborough was gone through by Mr. Bolckow, who read an appropriate address. He spoke of the late Prince Consort, and remarked with pleasure that he himself (Mr. Bolckow) was a German, a fellow-countrymen of that estimable Prince. His Royal Highness replied; the Archbishop of York offered a prayer; and the Prince declared the park opened. Several guns were then fired. The Mayor, on the part of the town, thanked the Prince for his presence. After luncheon in a tent a procession was formed, and passed through several streets to the new Exchange. Before inspecting this his Royal Highness visited some ironworks in the town. He then went to the Exchange, a new and magnificent building only just opened, which, when complete, will cost £30,000. The Exchange Hall, where the meetings of ironmasters will in future be held, was used as a temporary banqueting-hall. Here 500 gentlemen, including Prince Arthur, several noblemen, and members of Parliament, dined. The Mayor of Middlesborough, Mr. W. R. J. Hopkins, occupied the chair, supported by the Archbishop of York, the Earl of Zetland, Mr. Bolckow, and others. The health of his Royal Highness was duly honoured; and he responded in a neat speech.

It should be stated that the Prince was astir early that day. About eight o'clock in the morning he had visited the Eston mines, belonging to the company of which Mr. Bolckow is the chief partner. Here his Royal Highness saw the process of getting ironstone, and afterwards saw, from a beautifully fitted-up platform at the furnaces, the "tapping" process, and the liquid iron rolling into the "pig beds," by means of which what is known as pig-iron is produced. In the afternoon the Prince saw, among other processes of manufacture in finished iron, the making of a rail, which, formed from an unshaped lump of iron, was drawn through the rolling-mills until it came out, in a very short time, a finished rail, stamped with the inscription, "His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, 1868." The various operations were described to his Royal Highness, who took considerable interest in the different processes, seeming highly pleased with what he saw.

Following the dinner was a ball at Marton Hall, where a large and fashionable company assembled. The dancing was kept up till after the departure of the Prince for Scotland. The Prince left the ball-room at two o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Bolckow, in his carriage. His Royal Highness entered the saloon-carriage, and the train was taken to Darlington under the care of Mr. J. E. MacNay. Here the Royal saloon-carriage was joined to the mail shortly before four o'clock, and the Prince went forward by the Waverley route to Scotland. Accommodation was afforded in the saloon-carriage for his Royal Highness to obtain sleep and rest to prepare him for the fatigues of shooting on the moors.

THE HOME FOR LOST DOGS.

That kind of humanity which finds objects for its exercise in the brute animal creation has established and endowed a hospital or almshouse for destitute dogs. The lost and starving creatures of the canine species astray in the streets of London have a comfortable house of accommodation to go to, if they only knew it. With a view to assist them, unless they be very sad dogs indeed, we would direct them to Hollingsworth-street, Islington; but it is such an out-of-the-way place that even an intelligent and inquiring biped might have some difficulty in finding it. In a maze of obscure, shabby-respectable little streets north of Barnsbury, and near Holloway-road, within half a mile of the Highbury-road station of the North London Railway, is a recess formerly called Marriott-grove, now guarded by wide green gates, which bear the inscriptions, "Refuge and Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs: No Admittance except on Business." For the information and warning of dogs who have learnt to read, this notice might have been accompanied with a quotation from Dante; but it is only applicable, for reasons that will be mentioned, to worthless curs whose owners are not likely to call for them. "Lasciate ogni speranza, voi che entrate!" which signifies, as every Italian greyhound is aware, "Put your tails between your legs, and make up your minds to be hanged!" The common run of dogs would find dog-Latin easier to translate. The animal who rings the bell and walks into this abode of a discriminating benevolence, which may be called the Philocynic Institution, will find himself in a spacious paved courtyard adjoining a small inclosed patch of dingy grass that might pass for a town paddock. A range of sheds with lofts above them full of straw, the approach to which is defended by a light railing, contains the several wards available for casual four-footed tramps, who are not required, we believe, to say what parish they belong to. The superintendent, Mr. James Pavitt, is a kind man to dogs, and will make them happy without asking them many questions. He is always to be found in his cottage at the left hand extremity of the range of buildings.

Good beds are provided in the snug compartments, separated from each other by lath partitions, where the different classes of canine applicants, being of all sorts and sizes as well as of diverse sexes and ages, find suitable lodging. There are usually seventy or eighty of them here. They are well fed, and freely allowed to amuse themselves by conversation or by any innocent games and pastimes agreeable to their taste and capacity; and if they "delight to bark and bite" there is no rule against it; but they cannot bite each other, and the keeper will take care not to let them bite him.

It is not perhaps generally known, since many foolish persons will pamper their unhappy pugs and spaniels and Skye terriers with the regular number of five meals a day expected by themselves and their fashionable domestics, that a dog ought to be fed but once in the twenty-four hours, and then to eat his fill. Such is the ordinary dietetic practice, with regard at least to adult dogs of a robust species, at the Philocynic Institution. They have plenty of meat, and plenty of time to digest it, which is the best law of health for dog or man, and the surest way of defying the doctor.

In case, however, of any diseases which nature alone does not cure being found among the inmates of this hospitable retreat, Mr. Pavitt has some skill in veterinary medicine, and is an attentive nurse. He is also, in extreme need, a beneficent executioner; for, as was hinted above, there are some dogs whose life is of no value to themselves or to anybody else. When a fellow of this good-for-nothing description has enjoyed the bounty of so liberal an institution more than a fortnight without paying for it, being in fact a pauper, and having no master to reclaim or employ him, then he is gently invited to retire from existence; for human science has invented several easy and painless devices to relieve an unlucky dog of the burden of his mortality, cheaper than permitting him "to eat his own head off." It would, indeed, be unjustifiable, as a matter of social and political economy—worse than the toleration of monkery or beggary in the Middle Ages—to undertake to support all the idle dogs in London as long as they chose to live at the public expense. Their consumption of food, which, though not of the same kind as human food, has yet a value no less certain and appreciable, must compete ultimately with the wants of the two-legged population.

This remark is well illustrated by the scale of charges which the owners of lost dogs received into the Hollingsworth-street Institution are required to pay, when a dog is reclaimed and given up, to compensate the institution for the cost of his keep. According to a printed placard hung up in sight of all the dogs—and we hope few dogs are so unconscientious as not to mind putting their masters to a heavy expense on their account—the weekly payment for boarding a mastiff or a Newfoundland is four shillings; for a greyhound, pointer, or setter it is three shillings; for a terrier or small spaniel two shillings, and the same for a mongrel puppy, whelp, or cur of low degree. This is the rate—we now address the human reader—at which *you* will have to pay for any dog of yours who may take a fancy, after looking at our Illustration, to spend a few weeks at the Dogs' Hotel and Social Dog Club in the almost inaccessible region of North Islington! A very pretty establishment, indeed; and a great opportunity does it afford to rebellious and malcontent dogs, who can so readily take their revenge upon a harsh master by sneaking off to Hollingsworth-street, Barnsbury, and saying not a word of where they are gone till he comes to find them, with infinite trouble, and is mulcted to a large pecuniary amount for the price of their entertainment. Oh dear! the Philocynic is not a philanthropic Institution. It must have been founded (in 1860, by an elderly lady, now deceased, we are told) more in the interest of dogs than of mankind. But, in justice to the managers, let us remark one rule—that "the dog of a poor man," whoever he may be, though even Bill Sykes had a dog, "will be given up to him free of expense."

In the mean time, it is worthy of observation that, by this official scale of charges, it costs as much to keep a dog in London as to keep a child. There are people in London, and even women—or rather ladies, not women—who are not ashamed to say they like dogs better than children. Neither the children nor the dogs like *them*, and the men like them least of all. But we have no fault to find with the man or woman who, after fulfilling the duties of true human benevolence and kindly affection towards human beings, would expend the surplus of those feelings on a favourite dog. They may procure a darling by adoption if they will go to Islington, and can find the way, on applying to the superintendent of the Philocynic Institution. Any dog which has been there unclaimed a fortnight may be chosen and taken by any visitor, on payment of a moderate donation, which must bear some proportion to the estimated value of the animal, though far beneath its price if sold. But the person who gets a dog on these easy terms is required to sign a promise that he will give it up to the lawful owner, if required, on repayment of the donation and payment of the expense of keep. Such are the rules and ordinances of this singular institution. It is conducted on principles of toleration and liberality, since "no dog is to be refused admittance," whatever be his race, his social rank, or his religious creed. It is supported by a body of subscribers, like any other London charity, and, for aught we know, they may have an annual dinner, to which they don't invite us.

THE WESLEYAN COLLEGE AT BELFAST.

The new building for a college of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection in Ireland, lately erected at Belfast, was opened this week. It will combine a first-class boarding-school and day-school for boys, with a college for older students designed for the ministry and other students, in connection with the Queen's University of Ireland, and with Queen's College, Belfast. Thirty young men of the college, and eighty boys in the boarding-school, will here be accommodated; and the day-school will receive a hundred other boys. The building stands in a healthy and agreeable situation, adjoining Queen's College. The architect employed was Mr. William Fogerty, of Dublin, and of Victoria-street, Westminster. The foundation-stone was laid three years ago by Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, now Sheriff of London. The builder was Mr. James Henry, of Belfast; and the cost has been £16,000. The materials are red brick, with dressings or facings of freestone. The design comprises a longitudinal range of building, with two transverse wings, projecting both to front and rear; also a central rear building. The right side of the building is devoted to the collegiate department, the left to the school, the departments common to both occupying the centre. The principal entrance and president's house occupy the centre of the front; the theological tutor's and head master's houses are placed at each side, each with a separate entrance. Separate entrances are provided for the students and boys in the centre of each return wing, under the side towers. Each house is perfectly distinct and self-contained. The school-room and lecture-hall, which occupy the front projecting wings, are each 55 ft. by 27 ft. in dimensions; and the school-room is 22 ft. in height, with a large dormitory over it. The rear wings at each side contain the class-rooms and the library of each department, with sleeping-rooms over. The kitchens, matron's and servants' rooms, and the hospital, are in the rear central building.

The Rev. William Arthur, M.A., who was President of the Wesleyan Conference two years ago, is the President and Theological Tutor of this college. The Rev. Dr. Robinson Scott is the Governor, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Crook is Head Master of the school.

THE GERMAN RIFLE MEETING AT VIENNA.

The third annual meeting of the German National Rifle Volunteer Association, which took place at Vienna this year, was closed on the 6th inst. The first meeting was held at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the second at Bremen. This year's meeting was regarded as a festival of social, if not political, fraternisation between the German people of Austria, though formally separated by the war of 1866 from their Northern kindred, and the people of the adjoining South German States. Prussia, as might have been expected, did not much favour this demonstration; yet there was nothing in its proceedings to give offence. German riflemen from all parts of their common Fatherland, and from the German cantons of Switzerland, assembled with no warlike intention, in the last week of July. In the Lower Prater, or Hyde Park of the Austrian metropolis, a large space, bounded by the Danube Canal and surrounded with fine old trees, was allotted for their shooting-ground. The chief buildings erected by the committee were the Fest-Halle, a large banqueting-hall; the Gaben-Halle, or "Gift-Hall," where the prizes were exposed to the inspection of the public; two large halls, where an "industrial exhibition," or rather a bazaar, was held; the offices of the committee and of all the sub-committees; rooms for the safe-keeping of rifles; lavatories and minor apartments; and the shooting-shed, between 300 and 400 yards in length. In this building were the tables at which the competitors loaded their rifles. Its front was divided into a number of stands (corresponding with the number of targets), from which the rifles were discharged. All these buildings were substantial erections of wood, unpainted, but polished. They had some pretensions to architectural beauty, and had cost a great deal more money than was received from the public. The handsomest of these structures was the Fest-Halle, with its Gothic towers and open-work roof. Immediately behind it were the kitchen, where all the viands were prepared, the beer and wine cellars, and the storehouses. There was an admirably arranged bath-house, with plunge-bath, douche-bath, and shower-baths. A large shed had been erected for the people employed about the ground, who were allowed to sleep there. None of the riflemen were allowed to sleep within the ground; but measures had been adopted by the committee to secure accommodation at moderate rates for the poorer competitors. The Tyrolese were all housed in a barrack lent by the Government; and a building, once the palace of the Princess Louise, but now the property of the city of Vienna, was devoted to the riflemen of other nations.

The shooting-ground was inclosed by high earthen banks, topped with rows of faggots, to prevent any bullets going too far. The targets were of two different sizes and shapes, and were placed at different distances from the shooting-points—about one half the number towards the right, at 200, and the remainder close up against the bank, about 350 yards off. The long-range targets were oblong, and larger than the others, with a large black centre. The short-range targets were square, with a small round spot in the middle. Rows of trees were planted in alleys, having one target at the end of each alley, which must have been a help to the shooter in taking his aim, the alleys being perfectly straight and of uniform width. There was no division into separate matches or contests for special prizes. Any man shot as often as he chose, paying a certain fee for each shot, this fee being 15 kreusers, or about fourpence. As many points as he made were scored to his general credit, and their aggregate number would entitle him to any prize of a certain value. The prizes were of all kinds, bronze statuettes, silver cups, watches, jewellery, furniture, money, and various works of art. Forty points made at the short range, which was more difficult than the long, because of the small target, were reckoned at forty florins. The Emperor of Austria came one day, and had a shot. The Archdukes came often. On the last day there was a grand banquet in the Fest-Halle, where the Prime Minister of Austria, Baron von Beust, made a suitable speech. The distribution of prizes took place in the Gaben-Halle; Dr. Kopp, the president of the committee of the association, and the Burgomaster of Vienna officiated in this ceremony, of which we give an Illustration.

Lord Lytton characterises the story that he had once offered an affront to Mr. Longfellow, when the poet was young and but little known, as "an impudent falsehood."

The Cretan General Assembly has appealed to England for aid towards the realisation of the independence of the Candian Christians. The kind of aid desired is not specified.

An American paper states that the last winter in the Polar Seas was the mildest known for twenty-five years, and that the natives of those seas lost all their winter supply of meat, which is usually preserved by being frozen. It is likely that the whalers, through the mildness of last winter, will be able to penetrate during this summer even farther than they did last year into the Polar Seas.

A correspondent mentions the arrival at Havre of a most singular cargo—a shipload of human hair from Vera Cruz. The hair comes from the heads of various native Mexican tribes who have been scalped by their enemies. It is described as in a most filthy condition, and with so foul a smell as to infect the whole port. The hair is, of course, to be worked up for the use of European beauty according to the prevailing mode.

Oscar Becker, the student who made an attempt upon the life of the King of Prussia, at Baden, in 1861, died recently at Alexandria. On his arrest, Becker was pronounced of unsound mind, and placed in the prison of Bruchsal, where he remained five years. In 1866 he received a pardon on condition of his leaving Prussian territory, in November of which year he went to America. In January, 1868, he arrived at Alexandria, and worked a short time as a tailor, when his insanity became more apparent. He imagined that he had been called to regenerate the Arabs, and commenced his work by announcing, in a very neatly-printed circular, that he proposed teaching them the piano, at the same time announcing that he possessed no knowledge of music. He was often to be seen dressed as a beggar. There was found in his house £50 in American money, of which he appeared to have been making a collection.

Dr. Pusey has written a letter to the ex-president of the Wesleyan Conference, pleading that the Methodists should co-operate with the Oxford Tories in resisting Mr. Coleridge's scheme for throwing open the honours and emoluments of the Universities to men of all creeds and denominations. Supposing the present state of things to be changed, Dr. Pusey suggests two alternative expedients. The first is that subscription to the Nicene Creed should be substituted for subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles; the other, that new colleges should be founded out of the revenues of the old ones for the different bodies who hold the faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. He observes that either of these ways would be a religious way, and would be far preferable to Mr. Coleridge's plan, which would intrust the education of our youth to (as it may be) Deist or Atheist. The Conference considered the letter, and decided to abstain from dealing with the subject for the present.

ELECTION PROSPECTS.

As the movement connected with the coming general election goes on the interest attached to it increases, and this especially because of the curious shattering of the *personnel* of the Parliament which was so joyously chosen in 1865. Whether it be the impulse given to free choice by the addition to the suffrage, or a significant recollection of the fantastic tricks played in the last three Sessions, is a question; but it is certain that the individual qualifications of aspirants to the representation of the people are being carefully scanned; and, while in a great many instances, old members find it difficult to hold their own, in a very great many existing representatives have received, directly or indirectly, notices to quit.

Resuming the narrative of actual electoral events, it may be said that at Bridport, now one of the *stans uno pede* boroughs, its ancient Liberal representative for twenty-seven years, Mr. T. A. Mitchell, has found himself subjected to a contest for the remaining seat with a Conservative, whose patronymic—that of Goldsmid—has not in the political world been connected with the Conservative party, as it is now in his case. Notwithstanding the confident assertion that he is to be one of the new common law Judges to be appointed under the Election Petitions Act, Sir W. Brett, the Solicitor-General, has issued an address to the electors of Helston, asking for re-election, being moved thereto, no doubt, by the fact that Mr. A. W. Young, who beat Sir William at the last election for the borough, in 1866, but was unseated on petition, is actively canvassing the constituency in the Liberal interest. Although it is assumed that the seat of Mr. Stephen Cave, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, is safe enough, yet he has issued an address, in conjunction with his now colleague, Sir Percy Burrell, asking for a renewal of the confidence of the electors of Shoreham. Another Minister—no less than the Secretary for India—has also thought it desirable to make an appeal to his constituents of North Devon, the probability being that Sir Stafford Northcote sees a Liberal opposition, having the object of giving Mr. Acland a colleague of cognate politics, looming in the not far distance. One more elder of the House—to wit, Mr. David Jones, who has represented Carmarthenshire since 1852, has bid adieu to Parliamentary life; and it may as well be put in here as anywhere else that the health of Mr. Serjeant Armstrong has compelled him to decline to seek re-election in Sligo borough. The addresses of the Liberal candidates for Manchester have been simultaneously issued by Mr. Bazley, Mr. Jacob Bright, and Mr. Ernest Jones, which last, it seems, has been chosen to fill the extra seat appropriated to that city. There is no organised Conservative opposition at present before the electors; but a fourth Liberal candidate, Mr. Mitchell Henry, who opposed Mr. Jacob Bright in November, 1867, is talked of. It seems that, his Lordship of the Treasury notwithstanding, to say nothing of the retirement in his favour of Lord Henry Scott, it is not to be allowed to Sir Graham Montgomery to take the united counties of Peebles and Selkirk by storm; for Sir J. Murray, of Phillipborough (a place suggestive of recollections of a fight between Royalists and Covenanters), is in arms against him. The accounts which are given of Mr. Laing's recent attempt to win back the affections of the electors of Wick are somewhat amusing. It is said that an effort was made to get up a sort of triumphal entry into one of the towns of which the Wick burghs are composed, of which Mr. Laing was the central figure; but, somehow, the affair took that one step downward which is said to intervene between the sublime and its opposite. Again, the ingenuity with which Mr. Laing endeavoured to show that in his Adullamite proclivities, in 1866, he was only carrying on what might be called political pious frauds, having for their object the ultimate triumph of his really Liberal principles, was apparently thrown away on the hard-headed northmen whom he addressed, and who could not see how speaking and voting black could inevitably produce a white result.

By what glamour has Mr. Rearden contrived to bewitch the borough of Athlone, for it can only be accounted for by a supposition that the representation of that borough is, judging from his career, calculated by an insensible operation to make its member prominent in a certain sense in the House, that there are no less than twelve candidates wooing the suffrages of its electors. The struggle which will be made by Sir John Trelawny and Mr. Bridges Williams for the Liberal interest in East Cornwall promises not only to secure the seat which has been left vacant by the retirement of Mr. Agar-Robartes, but threatens that of quaint, rough-and-ready Tory Mr. Kendall, who is, after all, one of the characters of the House, and ought to have a seat there. It is singular how many instances there are of internecine opposition amongst the Liberals, for it is frequent that three, four, or five members of that political persuasion will be fighting against each other, whilst a Conservative candidate stands by watching for the moment when he may step in between the chinks which their division creates. Look, for instance, at Halifax, where Mr. Akroyd and Mr. Stansfeld are threatened with a serious opposition by a Mr. Greening, of Manchester, who comes forward as an extreme Liberal, and where it is more than probable that we shall soon hear of a Tory intervening. In the process of amputation under the Reform Act, the borough of Knaresborough lost one of its members. The seats were thitherto divided between Mr. Basil Woodd, an excellent business member and constant chairman of Committees, holding one for the Conservatives and Mr. Holden the other for the Liberals. It seems that Mr. Woodd declines to contest for the one left place, and Mr. Holden has at present no opponent. However, this is of no consequence now, as Mr. Holden stands for the Eastern Division of the West Riding. Early in last Session Lord Arthur Clinton, member for Newark, was remarkable for a very short time for stating in a lengthy resolution the whole question of Ireland; but he was induced to yield precedence to Mr. Maguire, and came in with his motion afterwards with anything but success. In fact, he and his motion were much talked about in anything but a glorifying sense, both when he gave notice of, and when he made it. It seems that the electors of Newark are not conscious of his merits, and there is an opposition getting up, which is likely to place another Liberal, Mr. E. Denison, a nephew of the Speaker, in his seat. Having made his valediction orally to the electors of Ayrshire, preparatory to his departure for his government of Tasmania, Sir J. Fergusson presented them, as a parting mark of his esteem, with the candidate whom he deemed worthy to fill his place, in the person of Colonel Alexander, of Ballochmoyle. There has been a rumour, not too well authenticated, that Sir John Pakington is to be ruffled in his quiet little Parliamentary nest at Droitwich; and the name of a Mr. Corbett, as his antagonist, under the auspices of the Reform League, has been mentioned. Probably, however, the experiment will not be actively tested. Having been foiled in his efforts to induce the electors of Exeter to return him quietly with Mr. Coleridge, it seems that the Attorney-General has got a coadjutor to fight with him against the Liberals (Mr. Edgar Bowring being Mr. Coleridge's congener)—viz., Mr. Arthur Mills, who sat for some time up to 1865 for Taunton; so that the contest will be severe, and man to man. When the representation of East Worcestershire was going on a few weeks ago, Mr. Lyttelton, the Liberal candidate, was opposed, on Conservative grounds, by Mr. Laslett, who was for some years the Liberal member for Worcester City. Having thus won the confidence of the Tories in the county, Mr. Laslett is now to be rewarded by an effort on the part of the Conservatives of the town to put him once more into the House, when he would sit on the opposite side to that on which he formerly figured. Although Mr. Padmore retires, the Liberal cause will be fought by Mr. Sherriff, one of the present members, and Sir Francis Lycett, who was Sheriff of London last year. In East Worcestershire, Mr. Lyttelton will have to defend his lately-won seat against Mr. Amphlett, Q.C., who is a Conservative; while Mr. Westhead, well-known formerly as member for York city, seeks the seat vacant by the retirement of Mr. Foley Vernon.

From Barnstaple we hear that Sir George Stucley, who represented the borough in 1856-7, and again since 1865, retires, and will attack Mr. Acland in North Devon. The candidature for the place is sufficient; for Mr. Thomas Cave, the other present member, is opposed by Mr. Francis (Conservative); and Mr. Evans and Mr. D. W. Thomas (both Liberals) are also to the fore. At Birmingham another candidate has appeared, probably only temporarily—namely, a Dr. Boddington, who designates himself a Radical Conservative, whatever that may be. The Recorder of Grantham, as Mr. W. H. Roberts, a stuff-gown barrister on the Midland Circuit, is fond of calling himself, has ventured to open a Conservative opposition to Sir Roundell Palmer at Richmond, with what chance of success is easily to be understood. If the Liberal opposition of Mr. Godfrey Lushington to Colonel Lindsay at Abingdon is successful there will be removed from the House a gentleman who, because he happens to be a Groom of the Chambers to the Queen, or some such function of lackeydom, conceives himself a member of the Government, and always occupies one of the best seats on the Treasury Bench, to the exclusion of Under-Secretaries, Lords of the Admiralty, and other really working members, who are fain to betake themselves to back seats. The new borough of Burnley is to be essayed, in the Conservative interest, by Sir James Scarlett, the General commanding at Aldershott, and son of the first Lord Abinger. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the General's term of service at the camp of instruction is drawing to a close, as the two duties of member and General would be rather incompatible. It ought, perhaps, to have been mentioned above that Mr. Grosvenor Hodgkinson, the destroyer of the compound householder, seeks, and will doubtless obtain, a renewal of the favour of the electors of Newark. Amongst the other numerous retirements is now announced that of Mr. Danby Seymour from Poole, which place he has represented since 1850. During the greater part of last Session the hon. member, generally very much heard of, was not present; so, probably, there are personal reasons for his not coming forward again. After all, it would seem that the present members for Finsbury are not to be left in undisturbed enjoyment of their seats; for two members of the legal profession have arisen and signified pretensions before the electors—to wit, a Mr. Kimber, who professes Conservatism, and Mr. W. P. Roberts, the Manchester solicitor, who had the defence of the Fenians who were tried in that city not long ago, and who is presumed to be a Liberal of the first water. Talking of "very Liberals," it may be here insinuated that Mr. Mason Jones, the "orator" par excellence, has opened a canvass against General Dunne in the Queen's County. It has been rumoured, but contradicted, that a Conservative coalition had taken place between the youngest son of the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and Mr. W. H. Smith, for the purpose of trying for both seats for the Conservative party in Westminster. Then, too, a Conservative candidate has been found for Marylebone, for Dr. Humphrey Sandwith, whose name is associated with the famous defence of Kars, has been formally announced in that character. The Solicitor-General for Scotland under the late Government, Mr. G. Young, seeks, and doubtless not in vain, a renewal of election from his present constituents at Wigton; Mr. Serjeant Gaselee and Mr. Stone have addressed their friends at Portsmouth, and hope to be returned again; Colonel Fane retires from Oxfordshire, and the three seats, it is said, will be quietly filled by Mr. Henley, Colonel North, and Mr. Cartwright, this last being a Liberal; there is talk of the Conservatives of Southampton being appealed to, in conjunction with Mr. Russell Gurney, by Mr. Hadow, chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Company; and there is a precedent for membership of this town by a gentleman filling this function, but in that former case Liberal politics were represented; and, last but not least, odd, cynical, and somewhat original Sir Rainald Knightley has thrown up his candidature for South Northamptonshire in a huff, because some of his principal supporters have half scolded him for a refusal to concur in certain electioneering arrangements which they have made.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

WAR OFFICE.

HONOURS FOR SERVICES IN ABYSSINIA.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contained an order from the Horse Guards promoting many of the officers whose names were prominent in connection with the Abyssinian campaign.

To be K.C.B.s: Major-Gen. G. Malcolm, C.B., Bombay Army; Captain L. G. Heath, R.N. C.B.

To be C.B.s: Colonel J. E. Collings; Captain J. Eyde, R.N.; Colonels the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, D. M. Stewart, W. Wilby, C. C. Fraser, J. G. Petrie; Captain G. Tryon, R.N.; Colonels J. W. Schneider, J. Field, J. C. Graves, R. Phayre, M. Dillon, W. G. Cameron; T. W. Milward; Lieutenant-Colonels C. Tower, H. Wallace, L. W. Penn, H. W. Parish, A. S. Cooper, C. F. F. Chamberlain; Major H. H. Gough; Commander T. H. B. Fellowes, R.N.; Majors W. L. Briggs, W. W. Goodfellow; Surgeon-Major E. Mahaffy, M.D.

BREVET.

Brevet Colonel Sir C. W. D. Staveley, K.C.B., to be Major-General.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen: Colonels the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, J. Field, and R. Phayre.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army: Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. Dillon, and Lieut.-Cols. T. W. Milward and H. St. C. Wilkins.

To be Colonels: Lieut.-Cols. W. Merewether, W. G. Cameron, W. E. Macleod, A. W. Lucas, F. A. E. Lock, E. Campbell, H. H. A. Wood, H. W. Holland, R. P. Warden.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels: Majors C. H. Palliser, F. S. Roberts, C. F. F. Chamberlain, A. S. Cooper, E. W. Bray, G. F. C. Bray, C. O. Maude, H. N. D. Prendergast, J. Miller, J. Hills, A. Gammell, G. D. Pritchard, H. H. James, T. Nuttall, F. P. Mignon, R. Baigrie, G. F. Hogg.

To be Majors: Captains A. H. Murray, P. E. Quin, W. W. Goodfellow, H. W. Berkeley, G. Twiss, C. J. Darran, A. N. Wilson, J. S. Hand, W. Blakeney, A. A. Currie, A. R. M'Donnell, G. C. Close, W. Chrystie, W. Hicks, R. Annesley, H. P. Hawkes, H. Le Guay Geary, D. B. Young, H. Moore, L. A. M. Greame, T. J. Holland, F. T. Bainbridge, W. L. Twentyman, C. A. Goodfellow, W. Arbuthnot, G. Arbuthnot, B. H. Pottinger, A. G. F. Hogg, C. M. Griffith, G. F. Beville.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals S. Currie to be Inspector-General of Hospitals; Staff Surgeon-Major T. Guy to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals; Surgeons C. D. Madden, N. H. Stewart, and J. Sinclair to be Surgeons-Major.

ADMIRALTY.

The following promotions in her Majesty's Fleet have been made for services rendered during the recent expedition in Abyssinia:—Commanders T. H. B. Fellowes and T. Barnardiston to be Captains; Lieuts. J. F. L. P. Maclear, E. L. Green, and C. S. Cardale to be Commanders; Acting Sub-Lieut. Mr. G. L. Atkinson to be an Acting Lieutenant; Navigating Lieuts. D. J. May and T. Pounds to be Staff Commanders; Surg. Mr. J. N. Dick to be Staff Surgeon; Assist. Paymaster Mr. W. E. Boxer to be Paymaster; Engineer Mr. W. H. Grose to be Chief Engineer.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants and Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant and Acting Lieutenant in her Majesty's Fleet:—E. G. Hulton (acting), L. G. P. Goodrich, R. R. Jaffray, G. S. La Coste, C. R. Wood, J. Swan, G. S. Lindeman, M. J. Harrison (acting), G. M. Loch, E. W. F. Boxer, C. P. Foot, H. H. Wilding, A. J. Booth, T. H. W. Beddoes, F. A. Gataker, F. A. Harston (acting), F. L. C. Reece, J. A. Fraser, A. Kingscote, J. G. W. Harrison, E. H. Oldham, C. C. Drury (acting), R. J. Fortescue, N. Cotton, L. Napier, and R. A. Brock (acting).

F. B. Moore, Esq., has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in her Majesty's Fleet.

Lieut. L. W. Peyton has been promoted to the rank of a Retired Commander.

Mr. J. Dingwall has been promoted to the rank of Engineer in her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marine Light Infantry: Lieut. E. A. Macy to be Second Captain.

Mr. Reed, Chief Constructor of the Navy, and Mr. G. G. Bardin, Inspector of Machinery Afloat, have been made C.B.s.

The good-service pension of £100 a year, vacant by General Campbell's appointment to the Colonelcy of the 79th, has been given to Colonel the Hon. C. D. Plunkett, commanding the first battalion of the Royal.

Lieutenant-General Sir G. Bell is gazetted to the Colonelcy of the 1st Foot, vice Field Marshal the Right Hon. Sir E. Blakeney, deceased; and Major-General Lord F. Paulet to the Colonelcy of the 32nd Foot, in the place of Sir G. Bell.

A 68-pounder gun converted on Parsons's system into a 150-pounder rifle was on Monday proved at Woolwich with two rounds of 37½ lb. of powder and 150lb. shot, which it resisted with success. The conversion has increased the weight of the gun from 96 cwt. to 103 cwt. Its calibre is 8 in., and it is rifled with ribs having a regular twist of 1 turn in 30 calibres. It will now, it is understood, undergo an endurance-test by firing 1000 rounds with 30lb. of powder and 150 lb. shot.

The shipwrights at Chatham dockyard, on Monday, began laying the blocks and ways for the new armour-clad turret-ship Glatton, which is ordered to be forthwith built at that establishment. The drawings and plans received at Chatham Dockyard from the Admiralty show the Glatton to be a vessel of 2700 tons burden, with a length of 245 ft. and a breadth of beam of 49 ft. It is, however, in her armour-plating that she will surpass in defensive powers every ship yet constructed, it being intended to plate her with armour 12 in. in thickness along her most exposed parts; while on her turrets the Glatton will carry armour of 14 in. in thickness, laid on a 10-in. backing of teak, with the usual inner "skin" plating. Unlike the Monarch—the deck of which is encumbered with a top-gallant forecastle—the single turret of the Glatton will have an all-round fire. Her offensive powers will be on a par with her defensive powers, it being intended to arm her with a couple of 25-ton guns—the most formidable armament yet given to a vessel of war. Her engine-power will be of 500 horse (nominal). She is to be built from the designs of the Chief Constructor.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The members of the West Middlesex competed on Saturday at Wormwood-scrubbs for the gold challenge badge and the monthly challenge cup. Lieutenant Cook won the gold badge with 52 points. Major Bridgman and Private M'Cormack tied with 50 each for the challenge cup. Upon the tie being shot off Major Bridgman became the winner of the cup.

The question of the protest made by the West Middlesex against the second battalion of the Queen's (Westminsters) making the winning score for the shield known as the "Scrubs" plate, on the plea that Private Moss of the latter corps arrived on the ground after the commencement of the competition, was on Saturday brought before the committee and rejected, there being no evidence to prove that Moss was not on the ground when the first shot was fired. The second battalion of the Queen's were therefore declared this year's winners of the plate, the three highest scores being Sergeant H. J. Young, 58; Private J. Webbe, 57; and Captain R. D. Tyler, 56.

Last Saturday the London Irish competed at the Government range of Milton-next-Gravesend. The first prize, a £25 challenge-cup, presented by Captain Tait, with a photograph, and £10 given by the Marchioness of Donegall, fell to Captain O'Connor. The next prize, a silver cup, given by Mr. Stephen Grant, was taken by Corporal Legge; Private Rudd won a prize given by Colonel M'Kenzie. The second-class prizes were then shot for, and Private Connor won the first, £5, part of a sum of 12 gs. given by the Marquis of Donegall. Lord Francis Conyngham, Major Little, Colonel Ward, and Dr. West were among the other prize donors.

The Duke of Abercorn's company of the London Scottish lately shot a Wimbledon for prizes presented by officers and friends. The Duke's challenge-cup, with a substantial money prize, was won by Private J. B. Cree, Sergeant Baillie being second. In a second series Corporal A. Scott won the first, £7.

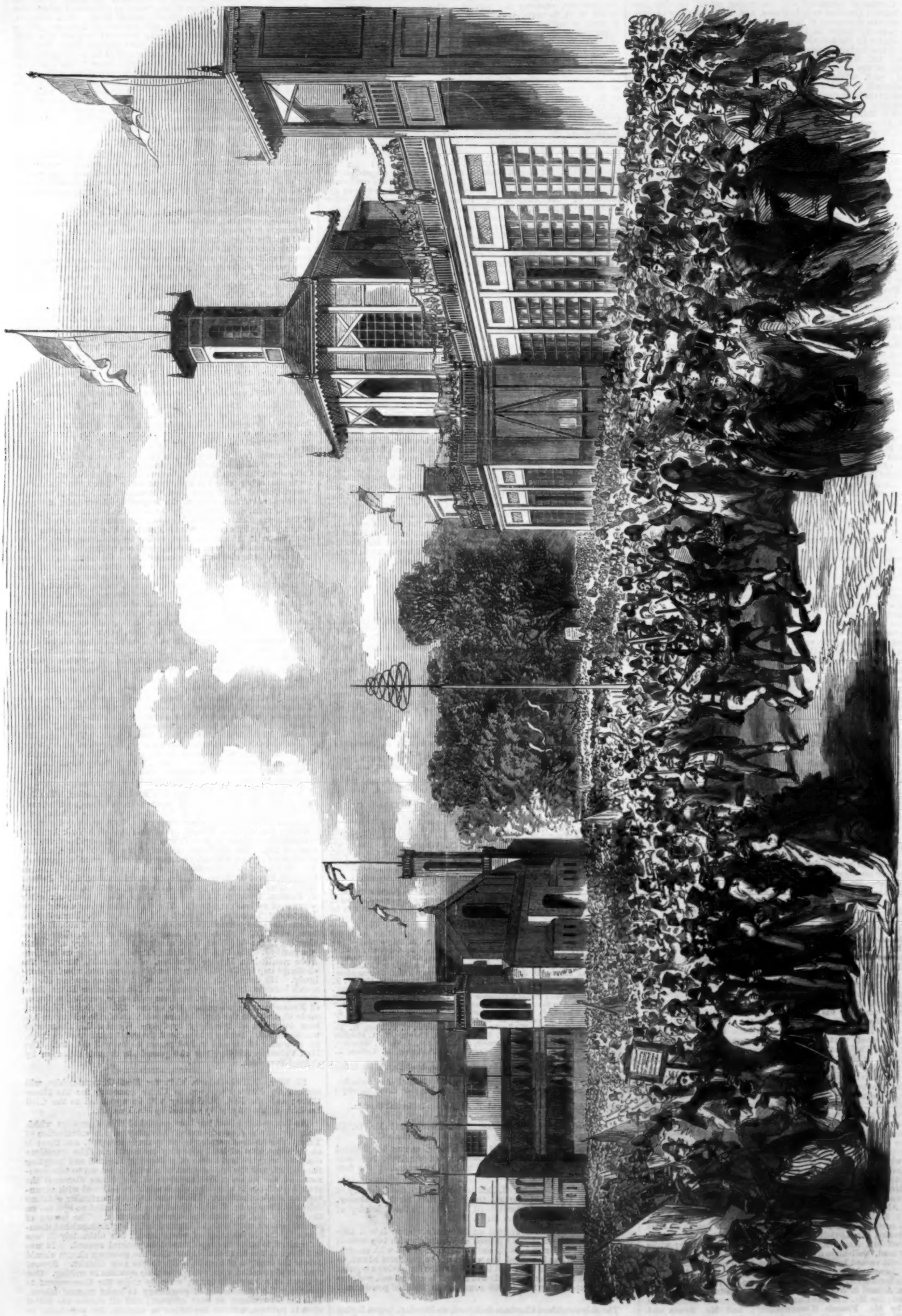
The annual inspection of the 1st London Engineers took place, on Saturday evening, at their drill-ground, Islington. Colonel Ewart, C.B., commanding Royal Engineer of the London district, was the inspecting officer, and the corps was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Garnet Man, commandant. The inspection began soon after six o'clock, the inspecting officer being received with the usual general salute by the battalion, which was composed of five companies. After riding down the ranks and inspecting the arms and appointments, Colonel Ewart took up his position at the saluting-point, and the battalion, having broken into open column of companies marched past. Line having been re-formed, the manual and platoon exercises were performed under the command of Lieutenant Stilwell. The commanding officer then put the battalion through a few movements, and the drill inspection was concluded by an advance in line in review order and salute. Colonel Ewart then inspected the practice-ground and model-shed of the corps, where a very effective display was made of the various models, plans, and diagrams which have been constructed and drawn by the members during the year—prominent among which may be mentioned an improved flying bridge, designed by the instructor of the corps, Sergeant-Major F. Hill, R.E.; an attack by field works on Vauban's first system; a square redoubt, double and single sape, batteries, trench cavalier, and barrel-pier bridges, upon all which questions by the inspecting officer were readily answered by the members.

Colours have been presented to two corps of the Notts volunteers. Colonel Welfitt, of Langwith Lodge, near Mansfield, has given one of the colours of a regiment of local militia volunteers—which was commanded by his father, and disbanded in 1813—to the Robin Hoods. The present has been formally accepted on behalf of the battalion by the Duke of St. Albans, hon. Colonel. The flag is 5 ft. square, and is very handsome, having a groundwork of white, pink, and French grey, with a crown in the centre. The other one (the old regiment possessed a pair) Colonel Welfitt has presented to the Administrative County Battalion, and it has been accepted by Lieutenant-Colonel Eyre on their behalf.

In Yorkshire the volunteers are getting into action. The 3rd North York (Scarborough) have competed for challenge prizes, and, for the second time, Sergeant Williams became the winner, with Sergeant Laver second. A carbine competition, at three distances, between ten of the 3rd North York and 3rd West York Artillery Volunteers resulted in the victory of the former, who made 374 against 359. The challenge contest of the 6th North York has resulted in Corporal Walmsley winning, Private Simpson being second. The contest for the Leeds Enfield prizes, at two distances, resulted in Corporal Piece, of Ripon, winning the main prize of £15; Private Dawson, of Halifax, £10; Corporal Trotter, Leyburn, and Sergeant J. Buxton, Doncaster, each £10. There were twenty-six other winners of various sums to £2. The consolation prizes were won by Lieutenant Thwaites, Bradford, 51; Sergeant G. Burnett, 47th Lancashire; Sergeant Hicks, Leeds; and Sergeant Jubb, Rotherham, each 50. There were several other winners. The prize-shooting of the 6th West York resulted in the victory of Private Murgatroyd. The 13th West Riding Enfield shooting on Baildon-moor resulted in Private Whetton, of Wakefield, winning the challenge cup for the third time; and it is, therefore, now his absolutely. He scored 46; Mr. Allen, of Doncaster, scoring 45. A match between the Knaresborough and Northallerton Rifles, three distances at each, five shots, ten from each corps, resulted in favour of Knaresborough, who made 300 against 273. Private Whincup made 40, and won the cup. A new battalion of rifle volunteers has been inspected at Dewsbury by Colonel Wombwell. The muster was about 600. Taking into account the great number of recruits, the reviewing officer said he had reason to be well satisfied. The Hull Volunteer Artillery has also passed its annual inspection by Colonel Brooshoft.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, M.P. for East Gloucestershire, will succeed Sir James Fergusson as Under Secretary for the Home Office; and the Hon. F. Stanley will be appointed to the Civil Lordship of the Admiralty vacated by Mr. Du Cane.

An interesting report has been published of a discussion which took place in the Japan House of Assembly on the colonisation of Yezo. This tract of country is but sparsely occupied, and there is an immense area of land requiring reclamation. The questions discussed were the best means of reclaiming the land and peopling the district, and the appointment of a suitable person to take command of the whole. The members of the House discussed the several questions in a manner which might be followed with advantage by Western nations. Those who had any particular opinions delivered them in brief, while those who had formed no opinion on the subject said so with the utmost frankness. The names of several persons were brought forward as having distinguished themselves in the reclamation of waste lands; but ultimately it was determined to make the appointment in general council. It was laid down as the first requirement that the governor chosen should devote the energies of his whole life to the new district. Several senators were called upon to express their opinions in writing. One of them, in a very able letter, strongly urges the Government to encourage the introduction of machinery to assist manual labour. This the Government at once adopted; and all classes are called upon to petition, without hesitation or anxiety, for permission to erect machinery.



THE GERMAN RIFLE MEETING AT VIENNA: DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES. —SEE PAGE 182.

DEMOLITION OF BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

The process of constructing new public edifices, suitable to the requirements of the present day, too often involves the destruction of old buildings which were not only handsome, but had many very interesting antiquarian associations. Such was Burlington House, Piccadilly, which is now to be removed, and, with its gardens behind, to give place to the new buildings designed for the Royal Academy of Arts, and for the University of London. The main building was constructed, towards the end of the seventeenth century, by Richard Boyle, the second Earl of Burlington, who chose a site then so far out of town, as an eccentric nobleman of this day might choose to place his town mansion at Shepherd's-bush, "because," he said, "I won't have anybody live beyond me." A pushing American squatter, who moves farther and farther westward into the boundless prairies of Nebraska, till he runs up against the Rocky Mountains, is animated by the

SCENE OF THE DISASTROUS FIRE IN THE BOROUGH.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

same disposition to keep on the outside edge of the civilised world. For Piccadilly, in that age, was a road through a wilderness of rusticity, and nothing but "Dunkirk House," Lord Chancellor Clarendon's ill-omened habitation, was to be seen in the neighbourhood of Hyde Park, till the remote village of Kensington was arrived at. Some thirty or forty years later, perhaps more, the third Earl of Burlington, a famous amateur and connoisseur of all the fine arts, beautified the plain house, which his father had erected, with an elegant front of Portland stone and with a pretty semicircular colonnade in the courtyard, which was long the admiration of the polite world. "Vastly fine!" lisped Sir Fopling Flutter. "Upon my virtue!" drawled Lady Betty; "it is finer than St. Peter's Piazza at Rome." Horace Walpole, too, coming home from Italy, arrived after dark one night to sleep in this house, and saw it as he looked out of window, having just risen from bed, at two o'clock in the afternoon of the next day. He was surprised with the unexpected vision. It had been built during his absence. He must say something fine and flattering to My Lord. "It seemed one of those edifices in fairy tales that are raised by genii in a night-time." So was it with Pope. "Who builds like Boyle?" exclaims the knowing author of the "Essays on Man" and of the "Moral Essays." So was it also with Gay, who breaks forth into song:—

> And Burlington's fair palace still remains;
> Beauty within, without proportion reigns.
> Beneath his eye declining art revives,
> The wall with animated pictures lives.

In 1753 this mansion passed from the Boyles to the Cavendish family, that of the late Duke of Devonshire; but with an injunction by the bequest that it should not be pulled down. The lease, however, of the site expired in 1809, and it would have then become the property of the Crown; but Lord George Cavendish, created Earl of Burlington in 1831, obtained the grant of a renewal. Burlington House did, nevertheless, ultimately revert to the Crown, and has of late been given up, like the Strand front of Somerset House, to the use of several learned societies; the University of London and the Royal Geographical Society holding their public meetings in this noble mansion. The arched gateway, in the wall which took up so much of the length of Piccadilly, has a lofty pediment, flanked by the supporters of the Boyle or Burlington arms, and supported by two pair of rusticated columns. Hogarth, who did not like aristocratic dilettanti, made fun of it in a caricature. "The Man of Taste; a View of Burlington Gate," was the title of this satirical engraving. There was the gateway, as we might have seen it a few days ago; but on the summit, proudly eminent, was Mr. Kent, the fashionable architect and gardener, whom Lord Burlington delighted to patronise; and Lord Burlington himself, with hod and trowel, was helping Mr. Kent to build; while Pope was applying stucco and paint to the front, and bespattering the passengers in the street. Such are a few of the literary and social traditions connected with Burlington House. But the nineteenth century sweeps everything old away.

THE LATE FIRE IN THE BOROUGH.

The great fire, on Monday week, behind Guy's Hospital, in the borough of Southwark, was briefly reported in our last. It began in a large wooden building in Chapman's-yard, Bowling-green-lane, King-street, jointly occupied by Mr. T. Russell, corn merchant, who had his stables and cart-shed there, and by Mr. G. Drewett, carpenter, whose workshops were above. A range of four-storied brick warehouses belonging to Mr. W. L. Humble, built ten or twelve years ago on the Guy's Hospital estate, stood in Chapman's-yard, directly opposite these timber sheds. Their front is in Mermaid-court. The width of the passage between is 20 ft. or 30 ft. The flames came across from the opposite stables and workshops and got into the windows of the warehouses. The district engines of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade were already there, but the firemen could get no water from the neighbouring plugs. The wooden sheds were quickly consumed, and seven of Mr. Russell's horses were burnt to death. Their struggles and screams were most distressing to witness, but no one could attempt to save them. Two only were rescued. Several cottages were destroyed; and two poor families—those of Taplin, a sailmaker, and Smith, a carman—barely escaped with their lives, but lost all their furniture and clothes. The greater part of the interior of the warehouses was gutted by the fire; the floors and roof gave way; and a large quantity of hops, belonging to Messrs. Hubbard and Stutter, Messrs. Latter and Co., and Mr. Parry, were totally consumed. The whole loss is estimated at £30,000, partly insured. We give a view of the ruins.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir John Henry Lowther, Bart., of Wilton Castle, Gainsborough, and Swillington House, near Leeds, was proved at Wakefield by his brother and successor, Sir Charles Hugh Lowther, Bart., the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £140,000. Sir John was Deputy Lieutenant for Yorkshire, and High Sheriff in 1852. He had represented in Parliament Wigton and York. He was the eldest son of the first Baronet and of Elisabeth, daughter of the ninth Earl of Westmoreland. His will bears date Dec. 12, 1863, and the testator died, on June 23 last, at the age of seventy-five. Sir John has bequeathed his estate and residence, Swillington House, together with all other his manors, lands, and hereditaments in Swillington, Kippac, Garforth, Ormskirk, Templenewsam, Whitkirk, Rothwell, and elsewhere in the West Riding of York, and all his navigation shares in the rivers Aire and Calder, to his brother, Sir Charles Hugh Lowther, Bart., and his issue. He has left liberal annuities and legacies to his servants and others. To the widow of the late Rev. Henry Stocken, £100 a year. The residue of his property he leaves to his brother, Sir Charles Hugh Lowther, Bart.

The will of the Hon. Mary Charlotte Bootle-Wilbraham, of Stockport, Lancaster, was proved at Liverpool by Robert Waring, Esq., of Ormskirk, solicitor, and George Roper, Esq., of Latham, the joint acting executors. The personalty was sworn under £6000. The testatrix was the eldest daughter of the first Baron Skelmersdale, and died June 3 last, aged sixty-eight, having executed her will Dec. 27, 1856. The testatrix having power of appointment over the sum of £5000 under the will of her late father, Lord Skelmersdale, leaves the same, in various amounts, amongst her brother, nephews, and nieces. She bequeaths to W. Lax, Esq., surgeon, Ormskirk, a legacy of £1000 in token of gratitude for his skill and care in attending her through a dangerous illness in 1843. She has left several pecuniary and specific bequests to her nieces and other relatives. The furniture at Knowle House, her former residence, which she had left to her brother-in-law, the Earl of Derby, owing to her removal, now falls into the residue. She appoints her brother, Colonel the Hon. Edward Bootle-Wilbraham (Scots Fusilier Guards), residuary legatee.

The will of Mrs. Eliza Lewis, wife of Mr. John Rugg Lewis, of Wootton-under-Edge, was proved at Gloucester, on July 16 last, by William Buckley, of Ashton-under-Lyne, the surviving executor. She has left the following charitable bequests on the decease of her husband:—To the London Missionary Society, for two native missions to India, £1500; the British and Foreign Bible Society, Religious Tract Society, Home Missionary Society, and Irish Evangelical Society, each a legacy of £100.

The will of Mr. J. Stirling Coyne, dramatic author, was proved under £5000 personalty.

A San Francisco paper, treating of the great volcano in the Sandwich Islands, says:—"The volcano, which proved to be a 'nine days' wonder,' has entirely subsided, and furnishes nothing for travellers to witness but the ruins and desolation which it left. The suddenness of its cessation is a perfect contrast to the prolonged exhibitions of former years."

A project is on foot in California to establish a telegraph line thence to China and Japan. It would be a land line through British Columbia to Alaska. A series of short ocean cables would connect the Aleutian peninsula with Kamschatka, which is only 500 miles from Japan, and from the latter country Shanghai is only a few hundred miles.

LITERATURE.

The Invasion of the Crimea. By Alexander William Kinglake. (Vols. 3 and 4: William Blackwood and Sons.) Mr. Kinglake's history has been called a romance; and so was, and still is, the great work of Lord Macaulay. But what is in a name? It may make the reader cautious and judicial (and that is just what a reader of history should be), but it cannot destroy the attractiveness of the elaborate productions of Mr. Kinglake and Lord Macaulay. Men will always find themselves lingering with admiration over the pages of both historians. Mr. Kinglake has one great advantage or disadvantage, whichever may be considered the proper term; his errors of detail—and they appear to be not a few—can be corrected from day to day, as volume after volume appears, by competent witnesses who were also actors in the interesting scenes which he describes. Mr. Kinglake may have his personal bias and personal prejudice; but they are so palpable that they do no harm. He may occasionally dip his pen in gall; but in whatever instance his invectives appear to proceed from mere spite and enmity they lose all the baneful influence they might have acquired if lapse of time had rendered it almost impossible to say decisively whether they were well or ill deserved. There cannot be many who will deny that Mr. Kinglake has, for the most part, striven to elicit the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; that he has laboured diligently both by written words and by carefully-wrought maps, plans, and diagrams, plentifully distributed, to illustrate to the eye what was to be apprehended by the mind; and that he gives many a taste of the rare qualities characteristic of the brilliant author of "Eothen." It may be that he strains occasionally after effect; that he is a little too anxious to be epigrammatic; and that, in his efforts to be dignified and grand in style, he becomes somewhat stilted and affected; but it will be singular if cool and impartial judgment do not pronounce his work to be a fine one, considered merely as a piece of composition. In other respects, the gravity of the matters with which he deals and the intense interest excited by the events recorded in his narrative would of themselves suffice to give an elevated position to a far less masterful wielder of the pen. It will not be astonishing, then, if in the course of a few years, when the evidence of contemporaries shall have set right whatever needs to be and can be righted, and when the arguments for and against whatever must to the end of time remain matter of dispute shall have been incorporated, Mr. Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea," with revision, corrections, and additions, be regarded as the most trustworthy, the most exhaustive, and not the least graphic of all historical records. The third volume commences with the disposition of the allied armies after the battle of the Alma, and the fourth ends with a discussion of circumstances connected with the famous charge of the Light Brigade and the part taken by Lord Cardigan in that glorious disaster. The sardonic will smile grimly to see how the chivalrous rush of the six hundred and the intrepid gallop into the jaws of death ended in petty recrimination and in having the magnificent and romantic battle of Balaclava fought over again in the matter-of-fact atmosphere of the courts at Westminster. The most malignant satirist of military glory could scarcely fail to feel some kind of remorse at the spectacle presented, when the dashing hussar to whom De Basancourt, if memory serve, attributed the touching exclamation, "En avant, le dernier des Cardigans!" had to intrust the defence of his honour to the man of words in a wig and gown. Then, indeed, did arms give place to the toga.

Around the Kremlin; or, Pictures of Life in Moscow. By G. T. Lowth, Esq. (Hurst and Blackett.) Two nice illustrations grace this volume, which is very readable. In respect of Russian matters, the English public may be divided into two parts—a very small minority who know, or affect to know, all about Russia, who are very contemptuously patronising towards everybody of less knowledge, and who will inevitably differ from Mr. Lowth on certain points; and a very large majority with whom Russia is synonymous with cold, knout, and utter barbarianism. The latter will be much amused and instructed by allowing themselves to be conducted by Mr. Lowth around the Kremlin Hill, which is almost in the centre of Moscow. There is a general notion that Russians, especially if they are in any kind of authority, are dishonest. Mr. Lowth was told that a policeman one day saw a person drop a purse, forthwith picked it up and pouched it. A droschky-driver had been watching the policeman and claimed halves. The policeman refused, and the driver immediately became honest and denounced the policeman. But, had the policeman gone shares, it is said that the driver "would have gone off to a church, and on his knees have thanked the Virgin," &c. Of course this conduct is very dishonest, but is it peculiar to Russia? Is it without parallel even in this religious land? Certainly; here the sharer of stolen goods is ungrateful, and thanks neither the Virgin nor Mercury; that is the difference.

A Winter Tour in Spain. By the Author of "Dacia Singleton," &c. (Tinsley.) Two pleasant illustrations embellish this volume, which is a sort of guide-book of the gossiping sort, and is likely to find favour chiefly with invalids and persons of a querulous disposition. The style of writing may be called, for the sake of avoiding harsh terms, unpedantic. There has apparently been no attempt (or, at any rate, the attempt, if any, is a failure) to use elegant, graceful, piquant language, or to throw any graphic power into the descriptions. It is a little difficult to reconcile the remark made at p. 353, that "it was with no regret we left Spain," with the statement in the preface that "it seems to us impossible that anyone can have learnt to know Spain and the Spaniards and not also have learnt to appreciate both the country and people." Perhaps the author, who seems to write "for self and friend," and, consequently, uses the plural when it has a slightly ludicrous effect, did *not* learn to know Spain and the Spaniards. Of course the author, who in this respect resembles all our countrymen and countrywomen, having been repeatedly warned by the pictures drawn by former travellers of the horrors of a bull-fight, nevertheless went to see one, and was speedily disgusted; and, of course, we have a description, not a good one, of the horrid spectacle. Roman Catholics are visited with the author's disapprobation, and the question is asked, "Who *could* be a Roman Catholic if the religion of Spain is Roman Catholicism?" Perhaps Archbishop Manning might be able to reply.

Two French Marriages. By Mrs. C. Jenkin. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) Your inclination, upon reading the first few pages of these three volumes, is to declare to your conscience that you have seldom read anything so fresh, piquant, and charming; but towards the conclusion of the first story you are disposed to think that the end is by no means worthy of the commencement, and you are probably haunted by a disagreeable idea that the closing scenes are very like something you are familiar with and long ago found fault with. The chances are that you, after all, prefer the latter of the two stories; but, on the whole, you cannot but acknowledge that you have been introduced to some very captivating company, and have been a spectator of some very interesting and lifelike scenes, and have met with some very excellent dialogue. You might have enjoyed yourself more, you may think, if you had not found yourself so often on delicate ground, and if the foreign terms had been more generally translated into "plain English;" but you will feel almost perfectly satisfied when you reflect that the very essence of the book is French, and that its object is to illustrate the French system of marriage.

Etching and Etchers. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton. (Macmillan and Co.) In this bulky, richly-illustrated work, Mr. Hamerton, a deservedly-esteemed writer on art, treats theoretically, practically, and critically, of a fascinating art, with congenial pleasantness and suggestiveness of manner, though by no means superficially, nor, we may add, with that conciseness which is so essential to the art itself that the etcher's motto should be the proverb, "Brevity is the soul of wit." However, so comprehensive is the book, so extensive is its range over almost unoccupied ground, that, on the whole, it very satisfactorily supplies, and will long continue to supply, a want which has been often felt. The agreeableness of the author's mode of dealing with his subject is partly attributable (as in a preceding work) to a certain autobiographic character. Mr. Hamerton has quite lately, it would appear, devoted himself ardently to the study and practice of etching. His success in its practice is, though far from discreditable, not at present great, judging by the examples he affords; and of this, to do him justice, he seems to be aware. The other fruits of his studies have some blemishes as well as recommendations, which are probably referable to the haste with which they have been gathered. In the excitement incidental to a new pursuit Mr. Hamerton has not, we think, sufficiently digested his opinions on the theory and principles of the art. In particular, he much exaggerates its importance and capabilities by insensibly ignoring its serious limitations, thus reminding us of Mr. Ruskin's habit of magnifying the particular subject and detail under consideration, often in inverse proportion to its importance. For instance, our author would almost have us believe that the most restricted of nearly all means of artistic expression is preferable to oil painting—the most complete and perfect. The impossibility of rendering by etching perfect "tonality" and minute gradations, and therefore of expressing modelling in any complete sense, is only admitted by implication. A greater omission is the absence of a distinct statement of the fact that it is extremely difficult to exactly control the lines of the etching needle, especially the "dry-point," and, consequently, though some suggestiveness may be gained by the most skilful hands in taking advantage of the resulting uncertainty, the etcher's implements are by so much imperfect even for the representation of simple outline forms. In apprehending an idea novel to the writer, he is apt to place the same in a variety of aspects, whereby he may amuse the uninitiated, but scarcely pays a compliment to the average knowledge and intelligence of his readers. In explaining technicalities this diffuseness, being never wanting in clearness, is, however, far more advantageous to the learner than the opposite fault of meagre obscurity. The author's critical judgments on the principal etchers of the various schools, based, as they are, on acute analysis and refined taste, form one of the most acceptable portions of his book. The numerous illustrations are a valuable feature, though exemplifying as often illegitimate as pure modes of etching. The trouble taken by Mr. Hamerton in this part of his labours will be evident when we say that, besides his own etchings, there are impressions from original plates by Rembrandt (of course a comparatively unimportant one, or it would long since have been worn out), Ostade, Callot, Paul Potter, Karl Dujardin, Waterloo; Messrs. Haden, Samuel Palmer, Cope, Redgrave, Tayler, Ansdell, Knight, and Ridley; Mons. Jacquemart, the exquisite etcher of bijouterie; and several other modern Continental artists.

Crowned. By Edward Campbell Tainsh. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) The originality of conception and high moral interest of this story, with the graceful simplicity of its style, make it deserving of notice, though it is not likely to be popular among those who read for entertainment. The incidents are few, and related in so quiet a manner as to produce no sensational effect, while there is little exhibition of humour, and what there is must be confessed to be exceedingly mild. The author, indeed, seems to have been guided by a didactic purpose—aiming to show the nobleness of a life consistently devoted to an ideal standard of truth and duty. Such is the character of Maurice Pascal, chaplain to a congregation of working men belonging to the factory at Embleton. His sister Edith, who shares all his trials and sympathises with his pure aspirations, is an agreeable figure; and there is something very attractive in the picture of their home life. The selfish and intriguing widow, Mrs. Aylsham, who does so much mischief by her interference with Maurice's plans of work, is represented with much skill; but the characters of Dr. Westbeech and Wentworth seem to lack substance, more especially the latter, whose idle "Bohemian" habits are taken on trust, and do not bear their natural fruit. The reflections and discussions upon religious topics, which occupy a large part of the book, are entirely free from theological dogmatism, while eminently Christian in their tone and in their mode of viewing these subjects.

The Story of a Round Loaf. Thirty-two Engravings on Wood, from Designs by E. Froment. (Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.) This is a sufficiently handsome volume, containing thirty-two engravings describing the fate which befel a loaf of bread for which a certain idle and playful little rascal named Louis was sent. No wonder the bread appeared eventually to "have something the matter with it." The engravings are pretty; there is no letter-press beyond a few explanatory words; and the laughter produced by the humour is not of a dangerously-explosive character.

Random Sketches of Buenos Ayres; with Explanatory Notes. (Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo.) A few phases of life in Buenos Ayres are here depicted in words and enlivened by more or less graphic sketches of the "pen-and-ink" sort. The whole forms a nice enough little book for half an hour's amusement.

Nathan the Wise, translated by W. Taylor, and *Emilia Galotti*, translated by Charles Lee Lewes (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston), dramatic poems by G. E. Lessing, form volume ix. of the handy "Tauchnitz German Authors;" *The Dower House* (Tinsley) is a three-volume novel by Annie Thomas (Mrs. Pender Cudlip; the *Apostles of Jesus* (Hatchard and Co.), by Mrs. Clare, has reached a second edition; *Evening Rest* (John and Charles Mozley) by the author of "Morning Light," consists of prose and verse to assist pious meditation; *The Fish and Salt-Water Aquarium* (George Routledge and Co.), by the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., F.L.S., &c., has eleven coloured illustrations; *Lyra Devoniensis* (Macmillan and Co.), by T. Vernon Wollaston, M.A., F.L.S., testifies of a tuneful author; *New Ground* (J. and C. Mozley), by the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," is a little story about those who "sow the seed of everlasting life;" and *The Great Architect* (Longmans) is an anonymous little work which handles Popery roughly, and is "dedicated to master builders."

The Rev. W. N. Truss, of Donington, near Wolverhampton, having written to Mr. Disraeli inquiring whether women will be entitled to vote at the coming election, the Premier replied through his private secretary that "it rests with the revising barrister alone to decide whether names are properly placed on the list by the overseers."

Miss Martineau, in her "History of England During the Thirty Years' Peace," relates that in the year 1826 "There was so little grass that the cattle were fed on dry fodder on the richest meadow lands in England, which were brown and burnt as if a fire had passed over them. The deer in noblemen's parks died of drought; ponds and reservoirs were shrunk to muddy pools; hard-working people sat up all night to watch the springs, some to carry home drink to their children, others to have a commodity of cold water to sell in the morning. In some high-lying towns the richest people made presents to each other of little pitchers of fresh water."

The council of the Society of Arts, at the suggestion of the food committee, offer the following prizes for improved railway meat-vans, milk-vans, and milk-cans:—1. For an improved method of conveying meat by rail, the society's silver medal and £10. The object in view is to reduce to a minimum the deterioration which meat now suffers in its transit by rail. The principal evils to be avoided are—excessive changes of temperature and injuries by pressure, by handling, exposure to dust, insects, &c. This prize may be awarded for an improved railway meat-van or for a travelling meat larder suitable for railways. Model on a scale of half an inch to a foot to be sent in. 2. For an improved method of conveying milk-cans by rail, the society's silver medal and £10. The object in view is to reduce to a minimum the deterioration which milk now suffers in its transit by rail in the ordinary open trucks. The principal evils to be avoided are the heating and shaking of the milk-cans. Model of an improved railway milk-van, on a scale of half an inch to the foot, to be sent in. 3. For an improved railway milk-can, the society's silver medal and £10. The object in view is to reduce to a minimum the deterioration which milk now suffers in its transit by rail in the ordinary milk-cans, or "churns." The principal evils to be avoided are the heating of the milk and all motion within the can which may cause the buttery particles to separate. A specimen of the improved railway milk-can to be sent in. The models and specimens for competition must be forwarded to the secretary of the Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi, London, before Feb. 1, 1869.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR H. R. CALDER, BART.

Sir Henry Roddam Calder, fifth Baronet, of Muirtoune, in the county of Elgin, who died on the 13th inst., was the only son of Major-General Sir Henry Calder, the fourth Baronet, by his second wife, Louisa, daughter of Admiral Osborne, and was nephew of the celebrated Admiral Sir Robert Calder, Bart., K.C.B. He was born in 1790. He succeeded his father as fifth Baronet in 1792, and he has thus held the Baronetcy for seventy-six years. Sir Henry married, in 1819, Frances Selina, fourth daughter of Edmund Henry, first Earl of Limerick, by whom (who died June 11, 1855) he had issue five sons, all of whom died young, except the second, his successor, and a daughter, Louisa Alice Frances, who was married first, Nov. 11, 1856, to Charles Fox Webster, Esq. (who died Sept. 7, 1866), second son of the late Sir Henry Webster, Kt.; and, secondly, April 22, 1867, to John Coupland, Esq., of The Rookery, Cheshire. He is succeeded by his only son, now Sir William Henry Walsingham Calder, the sixth Baronet, who was born Sept. 14, 1821, and married, in 1842, Julia, eldest daughter of Julius Hutchinson, Esq., of Manor Villa, Tonbridge Wells. This family of Calder is of ancient standing in the county of Elgin, in Scotland. James Calder, Laird of Muirtoune, was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia Nov. 5, 1686. His grandson, Sir James Calder, the third Baronet, had two sons; the elder was Sir Henry Calder, fourth Baronet, father of the Baronet just deceased; and the younger was Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Calder, K.C.B., one of the most gallant seamen of his time—a leader who stood and was fit to stand by Nelson. He for his services was made a K.C.B., and subsequently, in 1798, created a Baronet of Great Britain, which Baronetcy at his death without issue, in 1818, became extinct, the Nova Scotia Baronetcy of his ancestors still continuing.

SIR C. W. C. DE CRESPIGNY, BART.

Sir Claude William Champion de Crespigny, third Baronet, of Champion Lodge, Camberwell, in the county of Surrey, who died, on the 11th inst., at his seat, Wyvenhoe Hall, Essex, after a long and painful illness, was the eldest son of Captain Augustus James Champion de Crespigny, R.N., a very gallant officer under Nelson and Collingwood, by his wife, Caroline, daughter of Sir William Bowyer Smijth, seventh Baronet, of Hill Hall, Essex. He was born June 25, 1818, and was educated at Winchester School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and M.A. in 1840. He succeeded his grandfather as third Baronet Dec. 28, 1829. Sir Claude married, Aug. 22, 1843, Mary, second daughter of Sir J. Tyssen Tyrell, scion and present Baronet of Boreham House, Essex, M.P., and had issue four sons and seven daughters. He is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Claude de Crespigny, the fourth Baronet, who was born April 20, 1847. This family of De Crespigny is of ancient and noble French descent. From Richard Champion, Viscompte de Vire, in the fourteenth century, descended Claude Champion de Crespigny, Sieur de Crespigny, in the parish of Vierville, a Protestant, and an officer of high rank in the French service, who, at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, quitted France and came to England, where he obtained a Colonel's commission in the British Army. His great-grandson, Claude Champion de Crespigny, D.C.L., having had the honour of receiving the Prince Regent at Champion Lodge, Camberwell, was created a Baronet in 1805. He was succeeded by his son, Sir William Champion de Crespigny, second Baronet, M.P. for Southampton, whose eldest son, Captain Augustus James de Crespigny, R.N., famous for rescuing from drowning a boat's crew while under the guns of the enemy, died on board H.M.S. Scylla, leaving, with other issue, the Baronet just deceased.

THE HON. MR. LIDDELL.

The Hon. John Liddell, whose death has just occurred, at Monzienard, Crieff, was the third son of Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, first Lord Ravensworth, by his wife, Maria Susannah, daughter of John Simpson, Esq., of Bradley, and granddaughter, maternally, of Thomas, eighth Earl of Strathmore. He was born Feb. 1, 1803. He died unmarried. The Hon. John Liddell was brother of Henry Thomas, second and present Lord Ravensworth; of the Hon. Adolphus Frederic Octavius Liddell, Q.C., Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department; of the Marchioness Dowager of Normanby; of Viscountess Barrington; of the Countess of Hardwicke, and of Lady Bloomfield.

SIR G. B. POCOCK.

Sir George Bartholomew Pocock, who died on the 11th inst., at his house, 1, York-street, Portman-square, was the son of Thomas Pocock, Esq., of Langley, Berks, by his wife, Anne, daughter of — Bartholomew, Esq. He was born in 1779. He was Standard-bearer of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms to George IV., at whose coronation, in 1821, he was knighted. He married, 1820, Susan Barbara, second daughter of Colonel Kelly, of Dean's-yard, Westminster, which lady died in 1854.

THE DEAN OF RIPON.

The Very Rev. William Goode, D.D., Dean of Ripon, who died suddenly at his deanery, on the 12th inst., held a distinguished place in the Established Church, both as a writer and preacher. He was the son of the late Rev. William Goode, Rector of St. Andrew's and St. Ann's, Blackfriars. He was born in 1800, and was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a first class in classical tripos in 1822. He took orders in 1825, and had held three livings in the city of London, the last being St. Margaret's, Lothbury. He was for many years editor of the *Christian Observer*, and was a strenuous advocate of Evangelical principles in the Church of England. He, in 1860, was promoted to the Deanery of Ripon. Dr. Goode was twice married; his second wife, who survives him, is Katherine Isabella, second daughter of the late Hon. William Cust, and cousin of the present Earl Brownlow.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BLACHLEY.

Henry Blachley, a Lieutenant-General in the Army, who died, on the 13th inst., at his residence, Banwell, Somerset, served in the Peninsula and France from February, 1812, to August 1814, including the siege and capture of Badajos, affair of Castrajon, battle of Salamanca, capture of Madrid and the Retiro, siege of Burgos and retreat thence, the affair of Osma, battle of Vittoria, the siege and capture of San Sebastian (both operations), the passage of the Bidassoa and the Nivelle; actions of Dec. 9, 10, 11, and 12, 1813, in front of Bayonne; the passage of the Adour, the investment of Bayonne and repulse of the sortie, on which occasion he was wounded in the head by a musket-ball. He had received the silver war medal with five clasps. Blachley became a Captain in 1814; a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1841; a Colonel in 1854; a Major-General in 1857; and a Lieutenant-General, Feb. 27, 1868.

MR. HIGGINS.

Matthew James Higgins, Esq., better known by his pseudonym of "Jacob Omnium," who died at Kingston House, Abingdon, on the 14th inst., was born in 1815, and was educated at Eton. He served for some years as an officer in the Army. Mr. Higgins was for a long period a contributor to the *Times* and other journals, as well as to the *Edinburgh Review* and *Cornhill Magazine*, and he has recently been a frequent contributor to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Under his favourite signatures of "Jacob Omnium" and "Paterfamilias" he was identified with many important social and educational reforms.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. ALEXANDER had better send another copy. The other appears to have been lost or mislaid.

CANDIDATE.—We are not sufficiently informed upon the subject at present to give you the information required. In a week or two, no doubt, a proper announcement will be published.

SCOTIA.—Mr. Wormald's article on the analysis of the Bishop's Gambit by Mr. G. B. Fraser will appear, we are told, in the *Chess World* for September.

A.—There is one variation of Mr. Campbell's stratagem which requires the author's revision. We shall postpone the insertion of this pretty problem for a few days.

F. B., Kemerton.—Contributors of games, problems, &c., should always send their names and addresses, in case of its being necessary to communicate with them.

MARGRAVE.—They will be more than usually acceptable at this off season; but let them be thoroughly examined before you forward them.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1275 by Jerry, Iota, W.C.B., Charley, Sigma, P. T., Eneas, R. B. W., Wilfred, Derevon, I. B., M.P., Civis, Dr. S., Magnus, Vingt-une, I. Moncrieff, Banshee, Veritas, Leicester; R. S., Malines; Bevis, Try-again, Robert, Billy, R. D. T., A. C. C., Mount St. Johannes, Annette, Maid Marion, D. C. L., are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1276 by Derevon, Box and Cox, T. B. G.; W. R. B., jun.; Cosmos, N. Bandonx, Civis, Trincomalee, D. D., Peregrine, W. S. P., Jerry; R. S., of Malines; H. M., W. B., I. N., Sophia, Wilfred, Try-again, Brutus, R for Rest, 1868, Bibliopole, Sigma, E. R., R. D. T., G. S., Bel, W. Daniels, Manchester, B. B. W., Jem, F. H. B., Henry, Charley, Pussy, Banshee, F. M., Gravesend, D. C. L., Philip, Ebony, Forester, Nemo, F. B. K., Touchstone, M.P., Amateur, Subscriber, Manfred, Philo S., Pendennis, George D., Rex, Percy, Van Dunk are correct. All others are wrong.

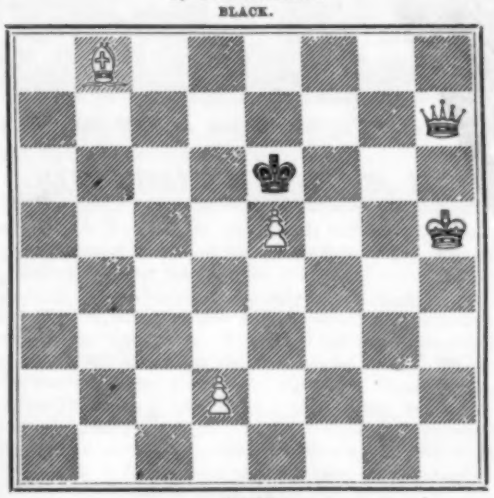
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1277.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to Q B 5 (best)	3. R to Q 7th (ch)	K moves
2. B to K 2nd	R to Q B 6 (best)	4. Kt to K 5th. Mate.	

PROBLEM No. 1278.

By Mr. J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

A smart Affair played a few days back between Messrs. MACKENZIE and PERRIN.—(*K's Bishop's Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. K to B sq	Kt to K Kt 5th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	16. Q to K 2nd	Castles
3. B to Q B 4th	P to K B 4th	17. B takes K B P (ch)	K to R sq
(An old defence, which promises to come again into fashion.)		18. B to Q 3rd	P to K B 6th
4. Q to K 2nd	Q to K R 5th (ch)	19. P takes P	R takes P (ch)
5. K to B sq	P takes P	20. Q takes R	Kt takes P (ch)
6. Q takes P (ch)	B to K 2nd	21. K to Kt 2nd	Kt takes Q
7. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 3rd	22. R to K B sq	
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	(This shows that Mr. Perrin's seventeenth move had a good deal of method in it, though its utility at the time was not staringly obvious.)	
9. Q to K 2nd	P to Q B 3rd	22.	Kt to K 8th (ch)
10. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	23. K to Kt sq	Q takes R (ch)
11. B to Q 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	24. K takes Q	Kt takes B
12. K to B 2nd	B takes Kt	25. P takes Kt	
13. Q takes B	P to K Kt 4th		
14. K R to K sq	Q to K R 5th (ch)		

After a lengthened battle, Mr. Mackenzie gained the day by Queening his passed Pawn.

THE WEST GERMAN CHESS LEAGUE.

The following is one of the Games which excited the most interest at the above meeting. It was fought between the two great German masters ANDERSSEN and LANGE.—(*Spanish Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Dr. M. L.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Dr. M. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	(Even now, as regards force, White is not much inferior to his opponent; but his position is dangerously exposed.)	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	23.	R to K 3rd
3. B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	24. Castles on Q's side	P to Q R 4th
4. B to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	25. P to Q R 4th	Q to Q Kt 3rd
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	26. Q to Q B 3rd	Q to Kt 5th
6. B takes Kt (ch)	P takes B	(By this advance Dr. Lange undoubtedly consolidates the Pawns on the Q's side, and thus adds greatly to the strength of his game.)	
7. P to K R 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	27. Q takes Q	B P takes Q
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K Kt 2nd	28. Q R to K sq	P to K R 3rd
9. B to K 3rd	Castles	29. B to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th
10. P to K Kt 4th		30. B to Kt 3rd	P to K R 4th
(This looks premature. It certainly involved Mr. Andersen in trouble, which might have been avoided.)		31. R to K 2nd	Q R to Q sq
10.	R to K sq	32. R to K Kt sq	K R to K Kt 3rd
11. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q 4th	33. B to K R 4th	R to Q 6th
12. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt tks K Kt P	34. B takes P	R takes K B P
(Bold but, as we shall soon see, perfectly sound.)		35. Q R to K Kt 2nd	K to R 2nd
13. B to K Kt 5th		36. K to Q sq	B to Q B sq
(Taking the Kt would have been still more injurious.)		37. B to Q 8th	B to Kt 5th (ch)
13.	Kt to K B 3rd	38. K to B 2nd	K R to Q B 3rd
14. Q to K 2nd	Q to Q 3rd	39. Kt to K B sq	R to Q B 6th (ch)
15. Q to Q 2nd		40. K to Q Kt 2nd	B to K R 3rd
(There is a want of steadiness and decision in Mr. Andersen's play in this opening quite foreign to his usual style of warfare.)		41. R to K Kt 3rd	R to Q B 8th
15.	R to Q Kt sq	42. R to Q 3rd	R to K 8th
16. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 4th	43. R to Q 5th	R to K 7th (ch)
17. P to Q B 4th	P takes K P	44. K to R sq	R takes K P
18. P takes P	B to Q Kt 2nd	45. Kt to K Kt 3rd	R to Q 5th
19. Q to K 3rd	Kt takes P	46. R takes R	P takes R
(Very finely played.)		47. Kt to K 4th	B to K Kt 2nd
20. Q Kt takes Kt	Q to Q B 3rd	48. K to Kt sq	P to Q 6th
21. K Kt to Q 2nd	P to K B 4th	(B to K B 4th would have been equally embarrassing to White, perhaps more so.)	
22. P to K B 3rd		49. K to B sq	B to K B 3rd (ch)
(The piece was evidently not to be preserved. If Kt to K Kt 3rd, then followed P to K B 5th, &c.)		50. K to Kt 2nd	P to Q 7th
22.	P takes Kt	51. Kt to B 6th (ch)	R takes Kt
23. P takes P		52. B takes R	P to Q 8th ("Queens")
		53. R takes Q	B takes R
		54. B to Q 8th	B to K B 5th,

and White resigned.

THE YORKSHIRE CHESS MEETING was held in the De Grey Rooms during the week beginning Aug. 3, and, though not so numerously attended as the promoters of it expected, attracted several good players, and passed off pleasantly enough. Ten competitors entered the lists for the chief tourney, the first prize of which was gallantly won by Mr. E. Thorold, of Bath, one of the finest players of the day. The Rev. W. Wayte, of Eton, carried off the second prize. In the second class tourney Mr. B. W. Fisberg aimed the first prize, and Mr. Finlinson, of Huddersfield, the second prize. The combatants in the third class tournament were many of them ladies, and one of these, Miss Folgate, bore off the second prize. These three prize tourneys were, of course, the main objects of attention; but there were many other contests which were regarded with great interest, more particularly five games played simultaneously by Mr. Wayte without sight of a chess-board, the whole of which he won. All the arrangements of the meeting were made and carried out by Mr. Ball and Mr. Skipworth, two of the most enthusiastic chess amateurs in Yorkshire, and appeared to give very general satisfaction.

THE THEATRES.

A series of legitimate performances has commenced at the St James's Theatre, but not under the best of auspices. Mr. Walter St. John is the manager, and a certain Don Edgardo Colona, a Mexican tragedian, is the star. It has been asserted and denied that the gentleman so named served in Drury Lane last season as an inferior utility performer. We care not whether the fact be so or not, but in either case should judge the performance on its own merits. On Saturday, the opening night, Don Edgardo selected Cibber's "Richard III." for his specimen character. This is a bad beginning. In the conflict (now become intense) between the poetic and the sensational drama, the former should be fairly pitted against its antagonist. This by means of Cibber's abomination cannot be done. Its very existence is a protest against the claims of the poetic drama; for it assumes that the Shaksperean original is not stage-eligible and requires adaptation. That such is not the case we know; for Mr. Phelps, at Sadler's Wells, produced it in its entirety, and the experiment served to show how superior it was to the stage-abridgment. A man who purposed to start as an advocate of the Shakspearean drama would have selected some other play. It is not to be expected that Don E. Colona had conceived any such ambition; probably he considered that the drama was popular, and therefore likely to render so the representative of its eccentric hero. In this he was mistaken, for the piece has long since lost its attraction, and would nowadays not pay the expense of its mounting, even with a Kean as the impersonator of the crook-backed tyrant. Don Edgardo knows evidently the traditions of the Kean school, and aimed from the first at their style of acting. So marked was this aim at the commencement that we were led to expect a close and literal copy of the elder Kean, so far as the execution of the part extended. But we were soon undeceived; for, notwithstanding the general outline was maintained, the detail was occasionally varied, and not for the better. The rhythmical intonation with which he began was exchanged for a jerky endeavour after effect; and ere long he proved that his ear was defective. Thus, instead of saying, "I'll have her, but I will not keep her long," he jauntily exclaimed, "but I won't keep her long." With a perfect recollection of the fine rhythmical expression given by Edmund Kean to this very line, we were even compelled to surrender the notion that a good imitation was possible. The more poetical speeches suffered greatly from the want of a well-disciplined musical voice, and the fine soliloquy in the tent-scene lost all its wonted charm in the delivery. The outburst of terror on his awaking from his ghostly dream was a miserable failure. By this time, indeed, the audience had become impatient, and marred the actor's best efforts by untimely interference. Indeed, a disposition "to guy" the proceedings was apparent, and the last act was rendered in an eminently unsatisfactory manner. The Richmond certainly was not the best possible; but more favourable conditions would not, probably, have altered the conclusion to which the audience had evidently come.

Mr. Pennington's benefit took place on Friday week, when the tragedy of "Hamlet" was revived at the Haymarket, the princely hero being very successfully personated by the bénéficiaire, and Ophelia by Miss Leigh, whose mad scenes elicited unbounded applause. Mr. Ryder enacted Polonius for the first time, and gave an excellent reading of the text.

On Saturday evening Mr. Ryder's benefit took place, when "The Hunchback" was performed. Mr. Henry Marston assumed the part of Master Walter, and astonished the audience by the beauty of his acting. Not only was the utmost histrionic skill displayed, but the pathos and tenderness of the character were sedulously brought forth from the text, which was everywhere spoken with the greatest elocutionary correctness. Miss Frances Bouverie supported the part of Julia with much propriety and elegance. Nor was she deficient in effect: she availed herself of every opportunity with tact and cleverness. Mr. Ryder was a stately Sir Thomas Clifford; Mr. A. Nelson was Modus, and Helen had a very fair representative in Miss Blanche Wilton. Altogether, the series of legitimate performances at this house has been creditably sustained, and as well supported as the extreme heat of the weather would permit.

Mr. Creswick has been starring at the Standard as Ethelwold, in the tragic drama of "Ambition," a part which Mr. Creswick has made his own. It is a bad play, but its scenic contrivances are clever. At the Grecian, "Arrah-na-Pogue" is being played with effect. The Globe, Theatre Royal, in the Strand, will open in October next, under the management of Mr. Sefton Parry. The Lyceum reopens at the end of this month, under Mr. E. T. Smith's management, with an American tragedian, Mr. Fairclough. In due course Mr. Sims Reeves will appear in opera, which will be followed by a new play written by Lord Lytton and illustrated with new scenery.

THE LEEDS NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS.

Several objects of curiosity and admiration in the Museum of Ornamental Art, which forms one department of the National Exhibition of Works of Art, still open in the new building of the Royal Infirmary at Leeds, have been noticed and illustrated in our Paper. Three more of them appear in this Number. The first is a silver-gilt wine-cup, the cover of which bears a group representing Diana riding on a stag, supported by an ostrich and an antelope. On the sides beneath are figures of deer and other animals, with reptiles around the pedestal. The next article is a pair of bellows, elaborately carved, with a medallion sculptured in relief, designed to illustrate the Roman historical incident of Mutius Scævola thrusting his right hand into the fire. The medallion is supported by two kneeling prisoners in chains. Two female heads, one at each side, terminating the upper extremity of the work, and several Cupids, holding festoons, complete this very interesting piece of art-manufacture. It is Venetian, and of the sixteenth century. It belongs to Mr. Robert Napier. The Hunterston brooch, lent by Mr. Robert Hunter, of Ayrshire, is probably of old Saxon workmanship; but it has the same general form as the Irish penannular fibulæ. It is of white bronze, ornamented with gold filigree knots, and bears an inscription on one side.

A committee, consisting of Sir R. Murchison, Sir John Herschel, Sir Henry James, and other gentlemen, has been formed for the purpose of carrying out a survey of the peninsula of Mount Sinai, with a view to determine the line of march of the Israelites and the true mountain of the law.

Mr. Horace Greeley has distributed among a number of the popular libraries in England copies of a work entitled "The American Conflict; a History of the Great Rebellion in the United States of America 1860-5." The work is well illustrated, and is of great size, and costly. Mr. Greeley's object in giving away the book is, to use his own words, "to proffer to the British people, through their most popular libraries, the means of making themselves acquainted with the causes, nature, and incidents" of the great American struggle.

According to the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of Aug. 1, a British schooner, the Fanny, was boarded three times by a Spanish coast-guard vessel, and on arriving at her destination was seized as a pirate and all her crew sent to gaol. They were detained for thirty hours in prison, and were then released, with an admonition to be thankful to the Queen of Spain for her lenity. This happened at Carthagena, at the end of last month, and our Consul at that port has sent in a protest to the Spanish authorities.

A statistical work recently published in Austria fixes in the following proportions the nationality of the populations in that empire:—8,782,000 Germans; 6,521,400 Cthecks, Moravians, and Slaves; 2,380,000 Poles; 2,985,000 Ruthenians; 1,203,000 Slovens; 5,400,800 Magyars; 2,916,000 Croatians or Servians; 2,884,000 Roumanians; 1,121,000 Jews; 589,100 Italians; 152,800 Zingari; 53,800 Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks, &c. That country contains 26,600,000 Catholics, 3,100,000 Greeks, 2,400,000 Protestants, and about a million Jews; the remainder consist of Armenians, Unitarians, Mohammedans, and members of various other creeds.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, LEEDS.

PAIR OF BELLOWS.

SILVER-GILT WINE-CUP.

THE HUNTERSTON BROOCH.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.